McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVIII | SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1891. | NUMBER 24

NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner

[illegible] & SON, Proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m., and leaves at [illegible] a. m. and 1.30 p. m.
Mail via B. B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and [illegible] p. m., and leaves at [illegible] a. m. and 1.30 p. m.
Clermont & Colegrove Mail leaves at 11.15 p. m. and arrives at 1.00 p. m.
Cannon Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m., and departs at 7.30 a. m. of same days.
Mails close 15 minutes before leaving time.
Money Orders will not be issued or Letters Registered between 11 m. and 1.30 p. m.
Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

E. M. [illegible], P. M.

Official Directory.

STATE.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—L. A. Watres.
State Treasurer—Henry K. Boyer.
Auditor General—Thomas McCamant.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—C. W. Stone, Warren.
State Senator—Horace B. Packer, Wellsboro.
Members of Assembly—W. E. [illegible], Duke Centre; J. T. [illegible], Kane.
District Attorney—J. W. Hutton, Smethport.
Sheriff—[illegible], Smethport.
Prothonotary—J. M. [illegible], Smethport.
County Treasurer—L. Rogers, Smethport.
Commissioners—James Higgins, [illegible]; D. Stone, Turtle Point; J. H. Tate, Clermont.
Comm'rs Clerk—M. D. [illegible], Smethport.
Jury Comm'rs—G. M. Smith, [illegible].
Auditors—A. B. [illegible], Bradford; J. R. [illegible], Kane; B. C. Wells, Smethport.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. F. [illegible], Bradford.
Coroner—[illegible], Bradford.
County School Supt.—W. F. [illegible], Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—W. F. [illegible].
Council—[illegible].
Justices—G. M. Smith, [illegible].
Constable—H. L. [illegible].
School Directors—[illegible].
Collector—Charles [illegible].
Assessor—John [illegible].
Ass't Assessors—D. C. Young, A. D. [illegible].
Auditors—Wm. D. Gallup, J. [illegible].
Judge of Election—Frank A. [illegible].
Inspectors of Election—W. W. [illegible].

Regular Terms of Court: Fourth Monday in February, First Monday in June and October and Second Monday in December.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. [illegible], meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
W. F. [illegible], W. M.
[illegible] SMITH, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. [illegible], meets Friday evening at 7½ o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month, 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
CHAS. [illegible], N. G.
W. H. [illegible], Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. [illegible], meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
[illegible], Chief Patriarch.
[illegible], Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. [illegible], meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
T. A. MORRISON, Com.
H. [illegible], Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Wednesday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
Mrs. [illegible] MORRISON, Pres.
Mrs. [illegible] GIFFORD, Sec'y.

Knights of St. John and Malta—[illegible] Encampment, No. [illegible], meets every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
R. L. [illegible], Em. Com.
F. A. THOMAS, Chancellor.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 163, meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
CARL [illegible], M. W.
[illegible], Recorder.

E. A. U.—Smethport Union, No. [illegible], meets on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
F. A. THOMAS, President.
Mrs. S. M. [illegible], Secretary.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. [illegible], meets every Monday evening at 7.30 in A. O. U. W. hall, Backus Block.
DR. [illegible] CHADWICK, Com.
[illegible], R. K.

[illegible]—Smethport Branch [illegible], meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. hall, Backus block, at 7½ p. m.
[illegible], Pres't.
K. W. [illegible], Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every alternate Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., in their hall, Backus Block.
Mrs. D. [illegible], Pres't.
Miss M. E. [illegible], Sec'y.

Churches.

Methodist—T. W. CHANDLER, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath school immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. [illegible] meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Baptist—Rev. W. [illegible], pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Bible school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All are welcome.

Episcopal—J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., excepting first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12 m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—Rev. J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday school 2.00 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at [illegible].

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church. [illegible], pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Vespers at [illegible] p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and [illegible].

Union Services at King's Corners school house, East Smethport, every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Revs. T. W. Chandler and W. [illegible] preaching alternate Sundays. Sabbath school immediately after the preaching.

Colegrove church—J. M. Leach, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m. [illegible]. Sunday school at 11.30 a. m. Class Meeting 12 m. and after evening preaching. Children's Meeting, Saturday 1.30 p. m. All are invited.

[illegible] church—J. M. Leach, pastor. Services every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Sunday school at 1.30 p. m. Gospel Service Wednesday evening. All are invited.

FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHING!

The subscriber has purchased the blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles [illegible], on Mechanic street, near Oxford's saw-mill, where he is prepared to do first-class blacksmithing, including

HORSESHOEING.

Satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures

SLEIGHS

for Lumbering Purposes, with Patent Brakes if desired.

Can Cure All Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.

CHAS. W. [illegible].

Smethport, Aug. 6th, 1890.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS

FIRST-CLASS QUARRY STONE

For cellars at $1 per perch of 16½ feet, mason measurement, delivered. Also dug stone for Water Tables, Window Sills, and general Trimmings for Brick Buildings.

S. A. BACKUS.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 22, [illegible].

MASONS' SUPLLIES!

Fresh Lime, Plaster, Cement,

Plastering Hair, Tile of all kinds, Fire and Clay Brick, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

A. REILLY,

SMETHPORT, PA.

March 13, [illegible]—1y.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

[illegible] STONE. [illegible]

Stone & Sturgeon.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices [illegible] Hall, Bradford, Pa.

J. W. Hutton.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and District Attorney of McKean County. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Rooms 4 and 13, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

Hamlin & Forrest.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the lands of Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Robert H. Rose.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. Office over H. Hamlin's Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gorton.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Backus Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

M. L. Keenan.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

M. SWEENEY. [illegible]

Sweeney & [illegible].

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room Producer's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

EUGENE MULLIN. T. F. MULLIN.

Mullin & Mullin.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 11 Main Street, Bradford, Pa.

C. H. Mayo.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Gleason Block, Smethport, Pa.

P. R. Cotter.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible], Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in H. L. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

M. D. Freeman.

SURGEON, obstetrician and consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 11 a. m., and 1 to 2 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

Dr. [illegible] Chadwick.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office one door east of W. T. Callan's drug store. [illegible]

Wm. Wilkins.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR of taxes for Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa. P. O. address, Kanesholm, Pa.

HOTELS.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a. R. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel.

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

THE - WILLARD - HOTEL,

Nos. 126 to 131 Main Street.

Five doors from new depot, BRADFORD, PA.

When in Bradford, stop at

THE WILLARD

Rates $1.25 and $1.50 per Day.

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN.

Bar stocked with the finest goods in McKean county. Lunch counter and elegant dining room. Rooms second to none. All modern conveniences. Electric lights throughout the house.

[illegible] LOUIS LAUER, Proprietor.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ELDRED, PA.,

Opposite the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.

On the European Plan.

Newly painted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Terms reasonable.

Dec. 17, 1888.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,

KANE - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style. ☞ First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

THOMPSON HOUSE.

MT. JEWETT, PA.

C. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

This house has recently been remodeled and refurnished throughout. First-class restaurant in connection with the house. [illegible]

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

T. H. PURTLE,

General Blacksmithing,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS.

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John [illegible], I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY!

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen. I am able to turn out first-class work at moderate prices.

Agent for Edmund's Celebrated Hoof Expander, a positive cure for contracted feet. A reward of $100 will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Be sure you get the genuine.

THE BEST

Meat and Vegetable Market

— IN —

SMETHPORT.

We are prepared to furnish the people of town and adjacent country with

FRESH MEAT,

HAM, SAUSAGES,

Salt Meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., &c.

— ALSO —

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Higher market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

G. W. WILLIAMS & SONS,

Main Street. Smethport, Pa.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS.

Entirely VEGETABLE AND A SURE CURE FOR

COSTIVENESS

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Eruptions and Skin Diseases.

Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE BY

H. L. McCOY and A. B. ARMSTRONG,

SMETHPORT, PA.

EMIL THAMM,

Manufacturer of

CIGARS

And Dealer in

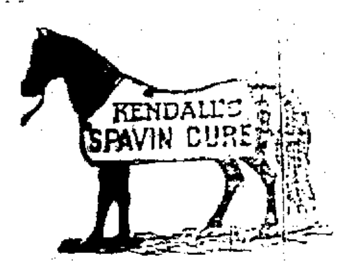
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO

PIPES, ETC.

49 MAIN TREET,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Next door to Callan's Drug Store. June 13-6m



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, CONN., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully, WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully, OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch on the joint.

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, LA., May 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

[illegible] I had a four year old filly [illegible] a very severe swollen leg. I tried [illegible] different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours, MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY

PATENTS

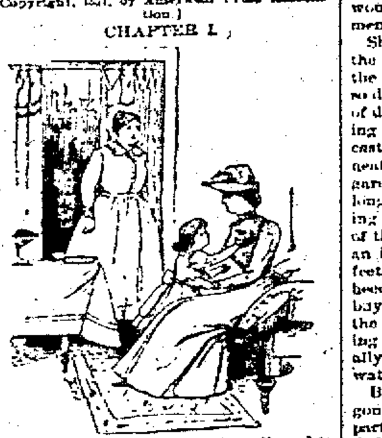
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Mrs. Northup's Lodger

By AUGUSTA LARNED.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.



She was made happy by being allowed to fasten them to the young lady's bodice.

It was a warm June morning, and birds caroled in the tall elms along Grove street. Housemaids were opening parlor shutters or sweeping off verandas with a snatch of song on the lips, and that peculiar flirt of the broom that betokens fine weather and a light heart. The milkman's wild cry was expiring at one end of the long street just as the newsboy's shrill yell broke the silence at the other. Shadows lay cool on the brown road, and the town gardens exhaled their sweetest odors.

It was just at this moment that Mrs. Northup's lodger turned into Grove street on her way to the postoffice. Mrs. Northup's house was not on Grove street. There were no such humble little houses, with a garden the size of a pockethandkerchief and a bit of drying lawn at the back, on that fashionable thoroughfare. All the dwellers on Grove street were carriage people, with ample incomes and everything handsome about them. Mrs. Northup was only the wife of a conductor on the Appledale line, with a salary of less than a thousand a year. Her house stood in Ford's alley, and the bit of garden above mentioned abutted on the railway, so that the house was shaken by passing trains many times a day. The alley was filled with small mechanics' houses and stables, and was not a conspicuously clean little street, and the nearness of the main line, where day and night the trains whizzed past, and steam whistles emitted unearthly shrieks, made it not an ideal country residence.

But Mrs. Northup's house was a shining oasis amid the litter and disorder of Ford's alley. Northup was what the neighbors called a snug man, fond of delving in his garden during his spare time, and with an inherent streak of neatness, much furthered by Mrs. Northup's good management. As Northup was away much of the time and there was only one child, Margery, a quiet little maid of five, Mrs. Northup let two of her rooms to lodgers. It was the new lodger who had the west corner room Mrs. Northup gazed after now, as she walked away toward the turning of Grove street. A reserved, quiet young of her, and the expression on the good woman's face was puzzled and dissatisfied.

Miss March seemed always to be writing, and the landlady when she looked into her room saw her lodger's dark head bent over a table covered with papers between her and the light. But Mrs. Northup had confided that morning to John, while in the act of shaving, that the new lodger, though she kept so close and said nothing about her folks and never made free with anybody, was a perfect lady. Though she had been in the house a month, John Northup had only caught sight of the young lady two or three times as she passed in and out of the little garden gate, but his wife had imparted to him all her ideas concerning the new lodger, until he felt a mysterious respect for this girl—as if her presence in his household had raised the standing of his family in Littlefield.

"Pays her rent right on the nail," said his wife, as she served his breakfast, "and has got a brother at college named Willard. There are only two of them in the world, and she expects Willard to do great things. I mistrust she is helping pay Willard's way by her writing, and don't let him know what a struggle she has to live and keep soul and body together, poor thing. Do you know, John, I wake up in the night and think about that girl sometimes. I've noticed marks of crying round her eyes, and it's been borne in on me she is very poor."

"You always was soft hearted, Nelly," the laconic John responded, as he took his hat to go to the station.

On this fine June morning Mrs. Northup watched Miss March as she went down the alley—a tall, slender young girl, with abundant brown hair and large gray eyes.

"She's got style," thought Mrs. Northup, "if her dresses are poor, sleazy stuff, all black and without a frill or plait. I never could get my dresses to set like hers anyway whatever. But it's her figger, I guess. Yes, she has got a beautiful figger, and I am dumpy, and always was. And the becomingness of that black hat of hers, without ever a plume or an artificial, is something wonderful. I do hope she'll get a letter today with good news. Sometimes I think I can tell by the way she steps whether the right kind of a letter has come."

Miss March went slowly up Grove street toward the center of the town breathing the early morning freshness. She, too, was thinking of the letter or no letter that lay at the end of her walk to the postoffice with a kind of shivery dread, half hoping it would not be there, that the matter might still hang in doubt, and the fatal day be put off to give her courage to go on with the work. She walked very slowly up the street, lingering like a truant schoolboy who dreads the feruling he is sure to get at last. If only the letter should not be there the chances would seem brighter. She had dreamed the night before of a ship sailing before the wind. A bad sign. But now a flock of pigeons came over from the right of Holder's pigeon cotes, three black and two white. How superstitious she had grown! What a poor, feeble minded creature! And she almost laughed aloud at her folly.

Miss March was not a very strong minded young woman, I am sorry to say. She put considerable faith in a number of foolish little signs and omens. She did not like to see the new moon over her left shoulder, or to pass under a ladder, or to break a looking glass. With an imaginative temper she had an instinctive belief in presentiments. Now, the little cold shudder that ran down her spine betokened bad news, and she walked dejectedly into the postoffice. The clerk at the window knew her face and gave her a glance of recognition as he pushed out a large, bulky envelope. Miss March's hand trembled as she reached it forth, and there was a terrible sinking sensation, as if her young limbs had suddenly given way and refused to sustain her. She thrust the sad, telltale packet into the pocket of her gown, as if afraid the loungers about the postoffice might guess that her story had been rejected. "Poor Willie! poor Willie!" she kept saying to herself. Never again would she doubt the truth of presentiments.

She hardly knew how she got through the long passage to the street or down the steps without falling, things looked so dark to her young eyes, and a feeling of despair was in her heart. The morning sun had mounted higher and was casting down broad waves of steamy heat. The smell of the June roses in the gardens made her faint. She made a long detour on the way home, not knowing just where she was going, careless of the crossings and turnings, but with an inward necessity of keeping on her feet. She passed the little bake shop unheeding where she was accustomed to buy her breakfast rolls; for the walk to the postoffice was taken before the morning meal, and on her return she habitually fired up her little oil stove, boiled water for her coffee and cooked an egg.

But now all thought of breakfast had gone out of her head with the total departure of appetite. She wandered along, feeling nothing but the acuteness of her disappointment, that sent a coldness through her limbs and made her fingers chilly until she woke up out of this blackness of darkness, this dumb and tearless misery, to find herself in a poor, ill smelling part of the Irish quarter, where the untidy houses stood close together, and children with bare feet and unwashed faces were hanging about the doors. Among these stood a tiny cottage with white curtains and morning glory vines at the windows, and in front a neat bed of nasturtiums and scarlet geraniums. The Yankee thrift of the little house was in such marked contrast to the other tenements in which it was bedded. Miss March glanced at it with a feeble ray of interest. A tall, thin old woman in faded double gown and slippers, with long gray curls, was out in the yard watering her plants and plucking away the dead leaves. A certain gentility and elegance, an air of old fashioned grace and good breeding clung to the old lady's figure, and printed its image on Edith's memory. For a moment the trouble seemed to melt away from her heart, and she turned her steps dejectedly toward Ford's alley.

Mrs. Northup, that discerning woman, had been looking out for her young lodger. She saw her approach, and said to herself: "She's had a blow of some kind, poor thing. She looks perfectly beat down and discouraged." The landlady's ample person filled the doorway, and her broad smile had a ray of warmth and human kindness.

"Come right in and breakfast with me," was the greeting she gave to Edith. "You look tired and warm from your walk, and Margery will be so glad to have you eat with us. I never saw a child that loved company as she does. Northup had to get off on the early run and we are just sitting down. There are plenty of strawberries, and I have made a fresh cup of coffee."

Miss March could not resist her landlady's pleading. She went languidly into the neat little dining room, where the table was set out with its snowy cloth. The fatal package in her pocket weighed like lead, and she suspected Mrs. Northup [illegible] Margery came from the garden, and sidled up to Miss March with a bunch of old fashioned cinnamon roses in her hand, and was made happy by being allowed to fasten them to the young lady's bodice.

"I never did see Margery take to anybody as she has to you," said the proud mother. "I hope you got good news, miss, from your brother."

"No, I did not hear from him today. He is up at Tamarack camp, in the North Woods, and several miles from a postoffice."

"I guess he don't know how hard you work and how late you sit up nights. You are looking real pale and worn, as I say to Northup; for you know, miss, folks can't live together in the same house like sticks and stones. They have eyes, and hearts, too, I hope."

Miss March received this suggestive little dig from her landlady with becoming meekness.

"You are mistaken, Mrs. Northup. I am very strong and enduring. I have always been the healthy one of our family, and there is no danger of my breaking down. It is my brother Willard who is delicate. His chest is weak and he is a great student. It is his desire to be a geologist, and with such a turn as he has for natural science it would be a shame for him to waste his life at some uncongenial business. It was all my doing that he took his post graduate course at the scientific school."

"But if he knew, Miss March, how you are slaving to keep him there, how you hardly give yourself time to eat or take a walk, I guess he would not be easy in his mind. Northup thinks so, too, and he is a man of uncommon sense and observation."

"Don't say that, Mrs. Northup; he don't know;" and then she stopped, troubled and embarrassed, and looked down at her plate.

"Then you ain't a-giving him his education," said Mrs. Northup, heaping fresh strawberries on her lodger's plate. She was a generous giver, but she felt she had a right to a fair equivalent for her gifts in her lodger's confidence.

The color, whether of indignation or embarrassment, rose to the young lady's neck and cheeks and touched the tips of her beautiful ears. "We were left with a little property," she said in a constrained voice. "Our poor father was very unfortunate in his last years, but there was a small sum remaining, and it was placed in the hands of our guardian." Miss March reserved the fact that the said guardian had invested the little patrimony in wildcat stock, and there was not a penny left. She had taken the greatest pains to conceal this fact from her young brother, and why should she confide it to her landlady?

"Oh," said the landlady, deliberately stirring her coffee, "then you don't keep him at college. Northup and me had taken the notion into our heads that you was educating your brother by your writings—slaving away for good and all to keep him supplied—but if you have only yourself to look out for its different, of course. I should like to know," and Mrs. Northup settled back in her chair prepared to put a leading question, "whether there's much money to be made in writing for newspapers and magazines."

"I never thought of it in that light," said Miss March slowly, as she crumbled a bit of bread on her plate. "Then I suppose you write to get your name in print, or just to pass the time."

"No, nor that either," in a faint voice; "I had to do something."

"Well, do you know there was a man named Sparks who lodged with me three years ago. He used to get up comic pieces for some paper out west; and mercy me! how he did work at these jokes. Sometimes he would come down stairs into the kitchen where I was baking or ironing, and say she, 'Miss Northup, I'm stuck. I can't think of anything today but funerals and graveyards and executions if my life depended. Of all the gol dong trades any man ever tookup, this writing for comic newspapers is worst.'

"Sometimes I'd hear him walking the floor, a-tearing his hair to raise a joke. It was dreadful, I can tell you. I guess on the whole I'd rather keep lodgers. One month he would have his pockets full of money, and the next not a cent to bless himself. Poor Sparks, I'm afraid he was a little too fond of the bottle. But I got the impression that writing for a living was a pretty poor trade."

"You're quite right, Mrs. Northup. Thank you so much for this nice breakfast," and Miss March rose and went to her room. It was an attic chamber of fair size, under a long sloping roof, with three small windows so placed that there were only gleams of sky and clouds and tree tops and flitting birds to be had, while a bumble bee or a yellow jacket buzzed in and out of the open casement screened by muslin curtains. The writing table stood under one of these open windows, with the narrow bed opposite, and all the furnishings were scant and plain. A few photographs and sketches were pinned about the roughly plastered wall. An arrangement of wild flowers and vines in a broken nosed pitcher filled one corner nook, and Miss March's scanty supply of gowns hung under a calico curtain. The lame dressing table was propped with a block of wood, and before it was spread a breadth of faded carpet. In a corner cupboard were a few dishes—two cracked teacups and a tin of dry soda crackers. The little oil stove stood on a deal table, where Miss March cooked her little meals. All was neat, trim and virginal, for as Mrs. Northup surmised, Edith March was a lady, and had been reared in a well appointed home.

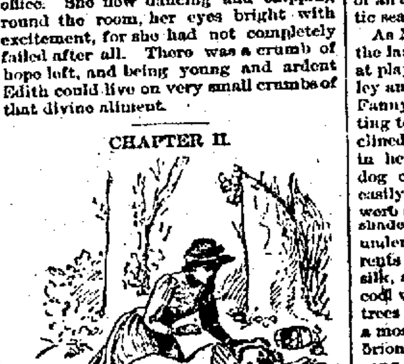
Now the girl threw down her hat and gloves, locked the door, and falling prone on her little bed, face down, began to sob in all the bitterness of her unspeakable disappointment and anguish of soul. What a fool she had been to undertake to keep Willie at college by the earnings of her inexperienced pen! A few things in the early months of her career had been accepted, well paid for and praised. She had made a great and prolonged effort to produce something better, had half starved herself and burnt the midnight oil, and now it had been flung back to her from the magazine that had taken her first story, and kind hearted but meddlesome and officious Mrs. Northup had shown her what an idiot she was to hope to succeed in a career where many wiser and better equipped had failed.

She sobbed herself into a kind of calm, and then she remembered she must brace up Willard with a cheerful letter. Poor boy, with his weak chest and natural habit of looking on the dark side of things, he needed a deal of bracing. She arose with red and swollen eyes, brushed back her tumbled hair, and felt the thick, dreadful packet still burning in the pocket of her gown. Now it was drawn forth and the seal was broken. Yes, it was her poor rejected story; but instead of the heartless, cold blooded printed slip saying "the return of a MS. does not necessarily imply lack of merit or unfitness for publication," a typewritten letter from the editor fell into her lap not unkindly worded

"Your story," it said, "[illegible] parts and lacks literary finish. But the plot is a good one and capable of expansion. If you are willing to rewrite it, carefully eliminating at least one-half of the adjectives and reconstructing the sentences I have marked, and if you choose to expand it to twice its present size, I will then consider whether I can accept it for our magazine, which is now publishing a complete novelette in each number. I do not, however, pledge myself to anything until I have re-examined the MS."

The letter was brief, curt and businesslike, but on the whole reassuring. A ripple of girlish laughter escaped from Edith's lips. In her wild revulsion of feeling she dashed the tears from her eyes and kissed the typewritten sheet half frantically. What a charming man that editor must be! What a friend and lover of his kind! She pictured him white haired and benevolent looking, with girls of his own whom he tenderly kissed every morning before going to his office. She flew dancing and skipping round the room, her eyes bright with excitement, for she had not completely failed after all. There was a crumb of hope left, and being young and ardent Edith could live on very small crumbs of that divine aliment.

CHAPTER II.



Gently raised her head from the ground.

Mrs. Northup had heard her wild pirouette, which came near oversetting the oil stove, and wondered if, like poor Sparks, she was tearing her hair for an idea. But the landlady had had sufficient experience with literary lodgers not to be surprised by unusual noises. Now Edith could write that letter she had so much dreaded to brace up Willie, and it would not be necessary to tell more than half the usual number of white lies, which was comforting to a girl of her high moral principle. Willie was fretting at his enforced idleness while his sister slaved to support herself. If he had known how she had taken the double burden on her shoulders! But happily he did not know, for she had sworn their guardian to secrecy and silence.

"Dearest Willie," she began, "how I wish you were here in my pleasant room!" (Not a word about the attic chamber close to the railroad.) "But as I cannot have you here I must content myself with a confidential chat on paper. I am doing famously in my new quarters and am in tremendous spirits. Mrs. Northup, my landlady, is kindness itself. I breakfasted with her this morning, and we talked about you. My room has three windows." (Not a word about their height, precluding a view of anything but a three cornered bit of sky and the top of a pear tree.) "It is a capital place to think and write in. I hope to have some splendid" (underlined) "news for you soon, for I have great expectations. Littlefield is a lovely town, and I take a little walk along its shady streets every morning before breakfast. The society is of the best"—(Poor girl, she had not spoken to a soul except her landlady and the postal clerk)—"a great many nice young people, and there are numerous picnics, lawn tennis and archery parties. You know, dear Will, how I enjoy these things." (May Heaven forgive her.) "There is a beautiful forest, called Deepdene park, where I walk nearly every fine afternoon. You would be charmed with the Littlefield library, so well arranged, with an admirable selection of books." (Fib number three; Miss March had not been able to subscribe.) "On the whole, dear Will, you must think of me on the very top wave, with everything lovely. Don't worry about me, dear old boy, but get all the good you can out of the mountains. I can see you now, with your specimen bag slung over your shoulder, making the rocks resound with your geological hammer. Oh, Will, I am so proud of you, and when I think you are all I have in the world to live for I can't tell you how my heart swells with thankfulness. Do take care of yourself, and avoid wetting your feet and exposure of all kinds. I am very happy over my prospects, but I don't intend to count my chickens before they are hatched."

"There," thought Edith, as she folded her letter, "I hope I haven't overdone it. Will is awfully sharp at detecting a false note. Dear me, how many lies we do have to tell to get through life decently! I hope I shall be forgiven on the ground of good intentions."

Will's letter out of the way, Edith turned with breathless eagerness to the revision and expansion of her story. It was more of a job than she had counted on and virtually involved rewriting the whole. But Edith did not flinch. She had plenty of good days' work in her and her soul was resolute. One o'clock, two o'clock came. The strong western sunshine was flooding her high windows and heating the long shingled roof, directly underneath which she sat, to the temperature of a rolling mill. Edith had not paused to eat, and suddenly the railway trains began to rush through her brain and the written lines to swim before her eyes. She was faint from hunger, for she had eaten nothing since eight and now it was nearly four. She pushed away the pile of MS. and went to ransack her cupboard for something to sustain life. She found only a quarter of a custard pie she had bought at the baker's the previous day, a few hard crackers and a pickle. She would make herself a cup of tea; but on lifting the oil can she found it empty, so she must be content with the pie and pickle, washed down with a glass of tepid water.

It was necessary to get out of her furnace of a room, for she felt the thoughts flying about in her brain like moths round a candle. She was dead tired after her bout of writing seven hours on a stretch, and nothing would rest her but a ramble in Deepdene woods. She knotted her beautiful hair and put on her old hat, remembering she had promised herself to retrim it and make it look a bit more tidy. Her gown was not of the newest fashion, being a relic of two past seasons, and having known many turnings and mendings. Her boots were cracked and gray, and demanded new soles, but they must answer for the present, and her gloves, of a cheap variety, were coming out at the fingers.

It was a joy to Edith to feel that she knew not a soul in Littlefield beyond her landlady, and therefore cracked boots and ragged gloves signified little. She was shabby from top to toe, and yet the face looking from under the old hat, the form robed in the faded gown could not [illegible] had a distinguished air, even in her poor clothes, and her face piquant, almost brilliant, with the large gray eyes and creamy pallor, was touched with winsome loveliness.

A light breeze had sprung up, cooling the fevered air, and tree shadows began to stretch long and soft across the fields. Deepdene woods belonged to the Ashley place, the grandest in Littlefield in extent and picturesque beauty, though not the most pretentious. Everything about the old gray granite mansion, with its flower garden and greenhouses, a half mile from the town, was in a tone of quiet elegance. No cheap or tasteless statuary or vulgar cast iron images, but smooth velvet lawns, shaded by noble old trees, and with well laid out drives and walks. The private grounds were skirted by a shady lane that ran under great drooping elms by the side of the tennis court, but was divided from them by a wall of masonry, and finally lost itself in broad woodlands near the banks of an artificial lake furnished with rustic seats and a small boat house.

As Miss March walked swiftly through the lane she saw a party of young people at play on the tennis court—Harold Ashley and four of his friends, and his sister Fanny, a slight brunette, in a well fitting tennis gown. A lady in white reclined in a lounging chair, with a book in her hand and a great St. Bernard dog crouched at her feet. Edith could easily have heard what the young people were saying had she lingered a bit in the shade of the trees, but she sped along under her sun umbrella, where wide rents betrayed themselves in the worn silk, anxious to hide herself in the thick, cool woods in a spot among the birch trees and leafy ashes, where, sitting on a mossy log, with her feet on ferns and briony vines, she had once heard the song of the hermit thrush. This spot lay over the hill opposite Deepdene place, and gave glimpses of a little secluded valley where cows wandered among the sweetfern led by a tinkling bell. It was lonely and delicious, and Edith, sitting on her moss cushioned seat, with her head thrown back and resting against the trunk of a tall ash, gave herself up to reveries as she followed out the mazes of her story. She never knew how long she had sat there in perfect peace, her mind having flown from the thread of the tale to calculations as to how long the money it was to bring would feed and clothe Will at the scientific school, when a strange gasping sound came to her ear from the depths of the woods, something between a groan and a faint despairing wail. It might be a wounded animal or a lost child.

Edith started to her feet and looked about. The sound appeared to issue from a little thicket to the left, tangled with wild grapevines and blackberry bushes. She made her way quickly, clambering over logs and stones as best she could, to the border of a shallow stony brook, where grew a cluster of great pines and hemlocks. At the foot of the largest tree in the dim green light she saw a vague whiteness. It might be a light colored dog or a young heifer that had got caught. No, it was a woman, lying face down, clutching the moss with her shriveled hands and moaning in great pain. Her knees were drawn up as if in a spasm. Edith gently raised her head from the ground and tried to support her with her back to the tree. The woman's face was deathly pale. She was old and thin and very light, and her hair was dressed in long gray curls. Her gold rimmed glasses had fallen off and her bonnet hung dangling from her neck by the strings. A little figured shawl of an antique pattern lay on the ground with a small dinner basket and a manuscript book. The book lay open, and Edith saw the writing in a fine woman's hand, in lines that betokened poetry.

Edith ran to the brook for water, and brought it in a china cup that had rolled out of the basket. She bathed the sick woman's face and chafed her icy cold hands. The faded, refined old face and long gray curls seemed in some way familiar, and suddenly it flashed upon her memory that she had seen it that very morning in the cottage garden among the Irish tenements. She was the same tall, thin old dame with long curls she had seen out in the garden watering the flowers.

"I am so glad you have come," whispered the pale lips; "I thought I should die here alone."

"Were you ill when you came?" Edith asked. "What caused it?"

The sick woman's hand pointed vaguely to some suspicious looking fungi under the pine tree. "I heard they were good to eat, the pink gills, you know, and so I thought I would try."

"Good heavens! you have been eating toadstools!"

Before the poor old creature could reply her face turned a pinched and sickly blue, her lips crumpled like a bit of paper in the fire, her eyes rolled up in her head, her hands clinched, and she went off into a convulsion. Edith, wide eyed, frightened and pale, found herself alone in the woods with apparently a dying woman. She was young and strong and the old lady was light. She seemed wasted by fasting or sickness or perhaps both. Edith must try to get her out of the thicket to the top of the lane, where she could call for aid. She dashed more water from the brook in the poor creature's face, but it did no good. She chafed her hands, but her teeth were clinched, and her whole form was quite stiff and rigid. The girl doubted if a spark of life was left in the old frame. She took her in her arms and half dragged, half carried her over the rough bushes and brambles till she reached a more open path that led to the top of the lane. She managed to struggle forward with her burden to the foot of a large oak tree, where a bed of moss grew thick and soft about the roots. Here she put down the old woman's insensible form, and with her handkerchief wiped away a little foam that oozed from her lips. She folded the little shawl she had picked up from the ground and placed it under her head. She seemed quite dead, but by applying her hand to the left side she still felt a faint pulsation of the heart.

Edith's whole body was trembling from fright and exertion. Her legs felt too weak to give her support, and she stumbled along, panting breathlessly, until she reached the lower part of the lane, within sound of the laughter and shouts of the players on the tennis court over the wall. She took off her hat and waved it, but they did not see her. She cried out faintly, but her voice seemed muffled and lost in her throat.

"Oh, come, come! Help! There is a woman dying up in the woods! Come quick, or it will be too late!"

Young Harold Ashley had just sent his ball out of bounds, and was searching for it near the low boundary wall when he saw this apparition of a young girl, her face pale as ashes, with great, wide, frightened eyes and parted lips, her hair, which the tree boughs had torn loose from its fastenings as she passed under them with the insensible woman in her arms, floating in a dark cloud down her back. Harry leaped over the wall, crying to the fellows who were at play to follow him, and his sister came running after them, leaving the young [illegible] at the heels of his master.

Now that help was at hand Edith suddenly felt strength flow back into her trembling limbs and courage come into her heart. She set off with Harry Ashley in advance of the others after she had given him an inkling of the situation.

"I don't know who she is; I am a stranger in Littlefield. I found her near the brook, lying under a great pine tree. She was then in convulsions, but made me understand she had been poisoned by eating toadstools."

They found the old woman just where Edith had left her under the oak, still unconscious, and looking the image of death. Miss Ashley bent over the thin worn old frame with pitying tenderness. "I do believe, Harry," said she, "it is old Celestina Rivers. She always has been queer and poetical, and a little wrong, I fear, in the head. She must have strayed off in the woods and perhaps lost her way."

Two of the young men had made a support with their arms to carry the sick woman down to the Ashley house, while a third set off on a run for the doctor.

Edith, who had now twisted up her vagrant locks and put on her hat, proposed to go and look for the old lady's belongings she had been forced to leave by the brook, and Harry Ashley and his sister followed her through the thicket.

"It was awfully plucky of you," said Harry, giving the young girl beside him an open look of admiration, "to bring the old lady out of the woods."

"She is very light," responded Edith, "and I am young and strong. I should not have felt her weight on open ground."

"I remember all about old Celestina Rivers now," said Fanny Ashley. "She's a clergyman's daughter and comes of a good family, but has lived alone many years. I know the ladies of the benevolent society tried to get her to enter the Old Ladies' home, but she is very queer and obstinate. I remember hearing her called the literary Miss Rivers when I was a little girl. She wrote a great many verses to the moon and stars, but I don't suppose people ever cared to buy her poetry."

Edith's face flushed slightly. It seemed she had helped to rescue a literary sister, and instantly she thought of her own old age, and seemed to see herself a creature of vain dreams, living alone with her cat like poor old Celestina. They had come to the pine tree by the brook, and Edith picked up the MS. volume with a kind of lingering tenderness. She meant to keep possession of it, and restore the precious relic to its owner if she should recover without allowing profane eyes to scan poor old Celestina's verses.

"Hello!" said Harry, as he came across the luncheon basket and picked it up. "Here are two soda crackers. I fear the old lady must have eaten the toadstools for nourishment."

"No one ever goes hungry here in Littlefield," said Miss Ashley with cheerful confidence. "Such a thing was never known."

"People may not die absolutely of hunger," returned Harry, "but I suspect there are cases of slow and genteel starvation, and it looks as if the poetess was one of them."

(Continued on fourth page.)

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store.

Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The label on your paper shows the date to which it is paid.

If you want the address of your paper changed give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable, if the paper is sent to you, whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every one's paper promptly, and the trouble is with the mails when not received.

☞ Remember that for $[illegible] we send the MINER and Philadelphia Weekly Press one year.

OUR WASHINGTON WOMEN.

How Their Wearing Apparel Is Affected by the McKinley Bill.

The Jenness-Miller gospel has so permeated fashionable society that the leading dressmaker in Washington refuses to fit a customer unless she present herself in glove fitting garments of either cotton, lisle, wool or silk. It may be of interest to know that these goods of American manufacture have surpassed those of foreign make, and thus far the retail dealers have not greedily and maliciously taken advantage of women's ignorance of the McKinley bill to raise the prices on these goods. I was informed by Miss O'Leary, an expert buyer in this line for the largest dry goods house in Washington, that the effect of the McKinley bill meant reduction of prices after a little time. She said that some of her fashionable customers still preferred imported underwear, fancying that it was a trifle better in shape and finish of seams, but that in all middle class manufactures of these cottons and wools, such as is worn by the great mass of our people, American goods have surpassed those of foreign make, and that a better quality for less money is made in this country, and notably in Michigan, than anywhere else in the world. It is astonishing how little the average woman knows either of the theory of Protection in general or of the McKinley bill in particular. The consequence of this is that women have been the principal sufferers from the shrewd dealers who raised their prices on the strength of the new tariff law. Had the women at large taken any sort of interest in the late campaign of education they might have suspected that a tradesman was lying when he asked an advanced price on articles which must have been cheapened in manufacture under the new law. Apropos of this, it is rather a good story that one prominent Ohio ex-congressman is telling at the expense of another Democratic statesman and wife.

The wife of Representative Outhwaite, of the Thirteenth Ohio district, has for many years purchased her fine boots of a certain Columbia (O.) dealer. The boots were made to order, and were uniformly marked nine dollars. A week or two after the McKinley bill became a law the lady, as was customary, had ordered her winter boots. Calling for them on the date agreed upon she found the order filled by the prompt and efficient bootmaker, but to her astonishment an eleven dollar tag had supplanted the usual nine dollar bill.

Inquiring as to the meaning, Mrs. Outhwaite was calmly informed that the passage of this nefarious tariff law had compelled them to raise the price of all goods.

Surprised and suspicious, but wholly unable to meet the case, the lady put down the parcel and refused to take the boots until she had consulted with her husband.

When his wife had hurriedly poured forth her grievance the Democratic statesman, forgetting everything but his familiarity with the subject and the atrocious swindle, sprang to his feet and exclaimed, so it is averred by the Democratic ex-member, "Why, the —— —— liar; you just go back and tell him that the McKinley bill kept hides on the free list, and that if he is going to make any change he wants to take off two dollars and sell his measly old truck for seven dollars."—Florence Huntley in American Economist.

---

trial regions of Europe, and have seen with my own eyes this pinching want among the industrial classes. I have seen women barefooted in the brick yards of merrie England, carrying cold slabs of damp clay.

I have seen them filling the coke ovens of sunny France. I have seen them emerge from the coal pits of busy Belgium. I have looked on in pity and amazement at women bearing the brunt of the heat and toil in the harvest fields of the German fatherland.

I have watched with sorrow and indignation women hitched up in Austro-Hungary with dogs dragging trucks and hauling burdens. Sunburnt and bent, with ropes over their shoulders, I have seen women trudging along the banks of the canals and dikes of picturesque Holland, dragging boats along the turgid waters. And, as if to cap the climax of cheapness and degradation, I have seen women, dressed as men, mixing mortar and carrying bricks up the scaffolding to the bricklayers in the charming city of Stockholm, Sweden.

Having seen all this, knowing all this, I ask if any one can seriously consider this state of things and yet repose in absolute satisfaction and confidence, as some of our statesmen do, in the doctrine of cheapness?—Hon. Robert P. Porter to the Republican Editors of Ohio.

Our Exports Under the New Tariff.

The new tariff has been in force sufficiently long now to indicate what its effect upon our export trade is likely to be. Free-trade tariff advocates have asserted that the McKinley bill would cut down exports. The following figures hardly bear out their assertions:

EXPORTS OF BEEF, HOG AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
Month ending March 31, 1891	$12,[illegible]
Month ending March 31, 1890	10,[illegible]
Increase, 1891, under McKinley law	$1,[illegible]
Three months ending March 31, 1891	$34,[illegible]
Three months ending March 31, 1890	[illegible]
Increase three months, 1891, under McKinley law	$[illegible]

This is about as near as actual results ever come to agreeing with the "reformer's" theories.

Massachusetts Farmers' Market.

The New York Evening Post (Dem.) pretends to believe that the home market is of no particular account to the farmers of New England. The Boston Globe, the leading Democratic paper in this section, sees the matter differently, however. It remarked: "Western prairie farmers would willingly give away three-quarters of their land if they could have the rest of it placed near such a market as the Massachusetts farmer has."—Boston Journal.

Protection and Freedom.

The Hon. Joseph Nimmo concludes a recent newspaper article as follows:

The remission of duties is as much a part of the Protective policy as the imposition of duties. There is no word in the English language so abominably misused as the word "free" in its application to the tariff policy known as "Free-trade." The Protective policy is the true policy of commercial and industrial freedom. It frees our people from taxes on things which we do not produce, and it frees American labor from the degrading effects of foreign competition upon things which we do produce. The utter absurdity of the false alarm as to rise in prices which created such havoc last fall is now clearly seen. The beneficent working of the present tariff is daily indicating the wisdom and patriotism of its framers.

Carpets.

Just received, a fine assortment of carpets fresh from the looms, no old stock, and will be sold at lowest prices, at the Furniture and Carpet Store, Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Payable in ADVANCE, one year $1.50; six months, $1.00; three months, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Local advertisements 7½ cents per line for each insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors and administrators notices $2.50 each for six insertions.

Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $5.00 per year.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to

[illegible]

Editors and Proprietors

Smethport, Pa., June 19, 1891

EX-SENATOR McDONALD of Indianapolis is dying at his home in that city. He is one of the great Democrats of this country.

THE annual reunion of the North Western Association G. A. R. will be held in Franklin, Pa., on Wednesday, Aug. 12th next.

THE amount of money which John Bardsley, the late city treasurer of Philadelphia, has stolen figures up at the present writing to $1,171,280.37 and the end is not yet in sight.

MAJ. WM. McKINLEY, the brilliant protectionist of Ohio, was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention of that State, at Columbus on Wednesday of this week, amid great enthusiasm.

THE Governor has signed the bill which enables any township surrounding or immediately adjoining any borough to hold all elections authorized by law within the corporate limits of such boroughs.—*Harrisburg Independent.*

NOTHING could testify more eloquently to the financial strength and credit of the United States than the proposition to float a 2 1-2 or 2 per cent bond at par. It is without parallel in the history of nations.—*Albany Journal.*

GOOD crops and good prices are certain harbingers of Republican victory and we have assurances of both of these blessings this year, thanks to Providence, with the incidental assistance of the McKinley tariff bill.—*Lowell Citizen, Democrat.*

THE Scranton *Republican* reports that ex-Senator William A. Wallace expressed the opinion in a recent interview that Pattison is not big enough for president or that he ought to spread over more ground than is embraced in the confines of Pennsylvania.

WISCONSIN is one of the States in which Ignatius Donnelly had planned missionary work in behalf of the People's party. He must be about it soon or be forever too late. President Butt at the meeting of the Alliance at La Crosse declared that the farmers of that Commonwealth would have nothing to do with the party, and that the party would have nothing to do with the real People's party which is to be kept out of the Alliance. This of Wisconsin is the third or fourth State Alliance meeting since the aggregation at Cincinnati broke up and disappeared with the delusion that a party had been formed there, and none of them has—*Pittsburg Times.*

IT is proposed by the remnant of the Confederate veterans who survived the effects of their rebellious share in the struggle to destroy the government, to prepare a history of the war from southern standpoints, for use as a text book in the public schools of that section. This means a perversion of the facts of history to add a gloss to the purposes of treason which they do not deserve, and give a credit to the acts of traitors which it is against the policy of good government to concede. To have such a publication made and used as a text book in the public schools of the South, will be an insult to the dignity and character of the whole country and serve only to pollute the rising generation of that section with a teaching of false history. The race of rebels must die out, must be forced to die out, while those of loyalty must and will forever survive. The scholastic training of the country must be that the slaveholders rebellion was a monstrous wrong, a stupendous crime for which there can be no explanation or palliation. Its shame must be forgotten and not taught in public schools of any section as worthy of remembrance. But if the south can go on teaching treason as an act worthy of respect and emulation, rebellion in that section can always be looked for as not only possible but probable at all times.

DON'T LIKE THE G. A. R.

The Alliance editors of Kansas recently held a meeting at Hutchinson, that State, for the purpose of organizing an editorial association. Senator-elect Peffer, successor to Senator Ingalls, presided. At this meeting the following infamous resolution was adopted, which clearly reflects the spirit which actuates these people in their hostility to the veterans of the Union Army:

Resolved, That we condemn the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, organized for the purpose of preying upon the United States Treasury and thereby filching from the people in the form of pensions, money not their due. We also condemn the membership of said organization for pressing upon and demanding of the people the right to hold office and be recognized as an active factor in the politics of the country. The right to vote we do not question, but the right to dictate or suggest political action and a political party, we denounce, and we, the representatives of the reform press do hereby pledge ourselves to resist such presumption on the part generally of the ex-union soldier, but especially of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, in speaking of that resolution, says, "that it shows a spirit of hostility to the old soldier that might well be expected in Missouri, Arkansas or Texas, but comes as a very unpleasant surprise from the State that was once rioted over by border ruffians and disgraced by bands of pro-slavery roughs, that were worthy of Arkansas, but which in recent years has been noted for its magnificent progress and overwhelming Republican majorities."

BILLS APPROVED.

Governor Pattison has approved the bill making an appropriation of $12,000 to the Memorial Home at Brookville, also an appropriation of $6,000 to the Bradford Hospital. The patriotic people of the entire State will thank the Governor for his approval of the first bill, and the people of McKean county tender special thanks for the last.

Among other bills approved within the past few days are the following which are of interest to every section of the State:

The Boyer general revenue bill.

Providing for taking appeals in case of divorce.

Extending the jurisdiction of the courts in cases of divorce.

Providing for the monthly returns of State, county and poor taxes.

Amending the horse-racing act of 1820 as not to apply to horses used in races and to incorporated trotting associations.

Securing the rights of sub-contractors to file mechanics liens and preventing interference with this right by contractors.

Relating to competency of certain witnesses in civil cases where the assignor in action is dead or has been adjudged a lunatic.

Making it the duty of county commissioners to furnish office and storage rooms for the use of the county superintendent of schools.

Enabling any township which adjoins a borough or city to hold its elections within the corporate limits of said borough or city.

Amending the soldiers peddling act extending said privilege to all soldiers, sailors and marines who are unable to procure a livelihood by manual labor.

Authorizing the burgess and council of incorporated boroughs to widen and deepen streams and to enter upon private property for the purpose of procuring material for such work.

Making it the duty of the prothonotary of the courts of common pleas, upon entering satisfaction of judgment in said courts, to mark satisfaction of said judgment in all books, dockets and indexes where a record of such judgment appears.

Permitting any person having contingent interest in mortgage or judgment lien upon any real estate and not being in possession of the same to commence and prosecute a suit or suits at law or equity to prevent waste upon the said real estate and to recover damages for waste committed or done to such real estate.

THE FRIEND OF THE NEEDY.

Dr. W. C. Duane, formerly of Williamsport, furnishes the following affecting incident in the career of President Abraham Lincoln to a Binghampton paper:

Although much has been written about Mr. Lincoln, no one has put upon record the touching incident that I am about to relate, and which I happened to witness. It made an impression upon my mind that the passing years have not been able to efface, and satisfied me beyond all question that the martyred patriot was good as he was great, and that the desires of his heart were as comprehensive and boundless as the sources of his genius. It was in 1862, at a time when the nation seemed to be writhing in the agony of despair. Armed hosts were threatening the Republic on every side. All over the land brave men were bidding adieu to loved ones and hastening to fields of carnage and death to rescue the old flag from the sacrilege of treason. It was determined, for the hopes, the life, the fortune and the destiny of America seemed to be resting upon the President with a weight sufficient to crush out the life of any man, and just at that time too our army had suffered an ignominious [illegible] overburdened whose policy had become a source of profit, journalistic comment or partisan abuse. At such a time by an appointment with my friend Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire we went one morning to call upon Mr. Lincoln. Although we went early we found the waiting room crowded with an anxious throng eager to obtain an audience. As we reached the door of the room I saw Mr. Lincoln emerge from his office which was on the east side of the building. He walked through the hall passing the door of the waiting room, inside of which we took our stand to await his return, which was but a few moments. He looked very sad as he walked along, and as far as I could observe did not take notice of anything or anybody. We followed him to his office and entered immediately behind him before the page closed the door.

The President as he took his seat motioned us to stand aside and at the same time touched the bell for the page, to whom he said, "there is a plainly dressed woman with a child in her arms in the waiting room. Go and bring her in."

There were at least a dozen of gentlemen in the room who, judging from their looks, were there on business, but not one word was spoken. The silence was not broken until the page returned with the poor woman and her rosy cheeked child. Mr. Lincoln arose at once, took her by the hand and with a look of compassion said,

"My dear woman what can I do for you?"

She told him, I think, that three of her sons had joined the Army and that one of them, only seventeen years old, had been sentenced to death for desertion, stating the day that he was to be shot, together with the location, the number of his regiment and the company to which he belonged.

The President saw the scalding tears as he listened to the imploring words of the broken hearted mother and his countenance changed in an instant. A look of delight played upon every feature as he turned mourning into joy by assuring her that her boy should not be killed. After making a note of the case he took her by the hand to bid her a friendly good bye and holding her hand in both of his, said: "My good woman how long have you been waiting to see me?"

She replied: "Three anxious, tedious days in constant fear that if I could reach you it might be too late to save my child."

Said Mr. Lincoln: "That is too bad, but it is all right now. Good by. I am glad you came. God bless you," and she passed out with a glad heart and cheeks bathed with tears of gratitude and joy.

Again the page was summoned, to whom said Mr. Lincoln: "For three days that poor woman has been standing among the crowd with her baby in her arms waiting for a chance to see me that I might help her to save her son who might have been executed if I had not by chance taken notice of her myself," and looking around the room he continued: "These gentlemen, I think, can afford to wait to see me far better than those situated as that anxious mother has been. In the future keep a watchful eye upon the poor. As a rule their wants are few, their demand upon my time is brief. Hasten such to me."

All being over Mr. Lincoln was ready for business. I looked in vain to see a single dry eye in that room. We paid our respects to the now martyred hero and departed, glad that we had the chance to be present upon such an occasion. It was a great deed of a truly great man, an exhibition of character in keeping with the noblest instincts of humanity, and the highest culture of heart. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and others showed their patriotism and ability upon the battle field, while the great commander, whose love of country none surpassed, gave an example of the most exalted nature sanctioned by Him who declared that "Ye have the poor always with you," and following the footsteps of Him who spoke as "never man spoke," He was able in the midst of care, anxiety and agony to utter the Christ like sentiment that will not die while history survives, "With malice toward none and charity for all."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

From our own correspondent.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The past week Governor Pattison has used his veto power to some effect and lots of bills have fallen under his displeasure. Among the bills which he does not approve is the House bill that has become known as the Farr Compulsory Education bill. It passed the House and Senate with but little opposition and reached the Executive table with the endorsement of the Knights of Labor Legislative Committee. After it had reached the Governor Mr. Powderly wrote several strong letters of endorsement of the measure to the Executive and urged him to sign it as a measure of justice to the many neglected children who are educated, mainly in the streets. The Governor has expressed his determination to disapprove this measure and run the risk of displeasing his K. of L. friends.

The Constitutional Convention bill will in all probability receive the Executive approval. The Governor has halted considerably on this measure and he hesitates to approve it because he does not like to sanction any measure that does not promise some party gain. The bill in question makes the convention Republican in its membership by about 40 majority and while the Governor sees and knows this, he, it is said, is willing to sign and approve it and run the chance of getting sufficient Mugwump element in the convention to enable the Democracy to carry through it some of their pet schemes of reform and incorporate them into the Magna Charta of the Keystone State. It is quite probable that the Constitutional Convention bill will become a law.

The Ballot Reform bill although declared far short of what it ought to be may receive the Executive approval. The Ballot Reform Association of Philadelphia, however, denounce what they call "a monstrosity" now held by the Governor as the Baker Ballot Reform bill and have urged the Governor to veto it, but as with several other measures which he has been urged to veto he has signed them with his approval and it is expected his approval will follow all these requests for his veto.

The Apportionment bills, it is said on the Hill, will come under the Executive displeasure and will be vetoed because the Governor, it is well known, has pronounced views as to the legality or illegality of Republican methods of apportionment.

Of course the Democracy prate loud and long of Republican unfaithfulness to pledges, broken promises, etc., etc., and urge the Governor to enforce the dominant party to comply with the plain mandates of the constitution as interpreted by his Excellency's party. And with this comes talk, mind it is only talk, of an extra session. This scarcely charged now and it is not at all probable that the Governor is anxious to play with it again. The Republican Legislature made fair and honest Apportionment bills, now let his Excellency approve them.

There is weeping and displeasure because of the Governor's action in disapproving certain items of the General Appropriation bill. These items mainly cover the expenses of the junketing excursions of the various committees for investigations, etc., etc., during the late session of the Legislature. The Governor does not believe in placing these "Riders" on the General Appropriation bill and they are disapproved too because no vouchers or statements for expenses have been filed in the office of the Auditor General and no one can tell how the money asked for has been used or expended. The expense account for each junketing committeeman is about $300 and this each individual must fork over out of his private funds or else make the State's creditors await two years and perhaps four until a subsequent Legislature can pass the necessary legislation to pay for these Legislative excursions, etc.

It is said by those who profess to know that the Pattison administration is not a love feast, by any means, and that the Governor's hopes to make the two discordant wings of his party flop in concord have not been realized. He has singularly mixed up the discordant elements in his Cabinet and the fact has leaked out that Pattison did this to make himself solid for the future, but the party papers have caught on and regard the Governor's action with disfavor. Let me illustrate: Mr. Stranahan of Mercer was urged for first place in the Attorney General's office, but this was conceded and given to Hensel, of Lancaster, whose love for Pattison is none of the most ardent. Mr. Stranahan was given second place, or rather was induced to accept second place, but his acceptance of the place was conditional upon Mr. Hensel surrendering one half of the fees of his office to Mr. Stranahan, this making the salary of Mr. Stranahan in some measure commensurate with the business sacrifices he would be compelled to make to accept the place. And the party press offends Mr. Hensel by saying that "Mr. Stranahan and not Mr. Hensel is depended on to keep the administration straight in points of law." And this is the legal "melange" the Governor has in his Attorney General's office.

Mr. Harrity is running the Parochial School end as against the Governor's Methodist love-feast ideas, while his factory inspector (but a short time ago his executive clerk) takes most advanced K. of L. ideas as to the impropriety of ordering out the militia to prevent strikers and rioters from bloodshed and pillage.

Pattison is working the racket for all there is in it and wants to make himself "solid with the boys".

—Money made by chance will go with certainty.

—There is no bitterness like self-reproach.

INAUGURAL WHISKEY AND CIGARS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has secured from the Auditor General and printed in full the bill of items rendered by the Legislative committee, which attended to the recent inauguration of Governor. It does not appear that Jeffersonian simplicity was on tap to any great extent on that occasion, so far as the committee was concerned.

The total expenses of inauguration were $5,520.70. The committee has no items for liquor and cigars in its bill, but it expended $1,107.70, or more than one fifth of the whole expense of the inauguration, for what it calls "goods." If the committee had been honest, it would have said "liquor and cigars" instead of "goods." That is what these goods were, and most of them were bought from houses which deal in no other goods than liquors and cigars.

Governor Patterson has approved the appropriation of $6,000 to pay these expenses, and will probably be obliged to veto an appropriation for some worthy hospital or other institution, which could have done some good to humanity with the money thus squandered in providing "goods" accessory to the inauguration of a Democratic Governor for a Republican state. The people's money pays the bill.

A TARIFF THAT MAKES MEN DEAR.

Hon. R. G. Horr in a recent Tariff discussion made some excellent points. "The great superiority of the tariff," he said, "is the fact that while it makes goods cheap it makes men dear. It does not cheapen humanity. I am willing to say that if we don't make articles cheaper in the end under the tariff that Free Traders are right. If the duty on salt has cheapened it why hang the Free Traders theory. In 1860 we found salt on the free list where the democrats had put it. We made little salt then and were importing it. But a duty of 64 cents a barrel was put on salt, and now we make 4,000,000 barrels a year. Now if Free Traders were right salt ought to have gone up 64 cents a barrel. But it didn't and in 1870 we split the duty to 32 cents.

"Free Traders say that we don't pay better wages than Europe does. Then why do immigrants come here? But, they say that some do go back. Yes, they go back to bring their families and friends here. Free Trader used to say the salt we made was not fit to use. Now they say we can't grow flax and can't make tin plates. They also used to say that we could not make plate glass because the sand was discoloring. But I never could train with people who abused people who tried to build up the country. See how they are vituperating men who are trying to establish the tin plate industry. Things are cheaper than they were under the free trade times, and we are making salt, plate glass, and other things, and we are going to make tin plate. Two weeks ago twenty six firms who are getting ready to make tin plate held a convention in Cleveland. Four or five of them are already making it. Last year we sent millions of dollars abroad for tin plate. Would it not be greatly to our honor and credit to keep that money at home?

I believe that we will build up the sugar industry under the McKinley law. We pay bounties and we are going to raise beets. We have the soil and atmosphere. The Free Trader says there is something wrong in this country, that the Lord is down on it. But we would not own that, because we don't believe it and because we like the country. I believe in looking after the interests of the country and protecting it by a tariff which will prevent nations from dumping goods on us that were made by men who [illegible]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Smethport School District for the year ending June 1, 1891.

A. Holder, Collector.

	Dr	
To Balance last Audit	$ 560 37	
Additional on Duplicate, 1890	8 81	
Duplicate for 1891	[illegible]	
Additional for 1891	64 13	$4,023 11
	Cr	
By cash paid Treas. Boston, Duplicate 1890	114 10	
By cash paid Treas. Boston, Duplicate 1891	2704 41	
By 5 per cent discount allowed tax payers	125 25	
By Exonerations	171 95	
" Commissions	113 31	
Balance due from Col. Holder	143 23	$4,023 11

J. W. Boston, Treas. Smethport School District.

	Dr	
To balance due last Audit	$ [illegible] 00	
" Am't received from State Appropriation	417 11	
To am't received from County Treasurer Rogers	279 32	
To Am't rec'd from Prof. A. L. Anderson tuition	17 10	
To Am't received from Coll. Holder	3633 00	$4,320 14
	Cr	
By paid bonds [illegible]	$ 700 00	
By interest on bonds paid and outstanding	410 73	
By Commission	53 60	
By orders paid and cancelled	2234 14	
By balance due from Treas. Boston	795 50	$4,320 14

RESOURCES.

Am't due from Treas. Boston	$ 795 50	
Am't due from Coll. Holder	143 23	
Am't due from ex Treas. King	23	
Am't due from ex Treas. Gifford	67	
Liabilities over resources	1433 05	$2237 50

LIABILITIES.

Bonds [illegible]	300 00	
Bonds [illegible]	2500 00	
Outstanding orders	77 50	$[illegible]

And now June 11th, 1891, having examined the accounts and vouchers pertaining to the school funds in the hands of J. W. Boston, Treasurer and others above named we find and report balances as above set forth.

W. D. GALLUP, }
J. C. GALLUP, } Auditors.

WAGONS!

Don't make a purchase until you have examined my stock and prices. They are superior in material and workmanship, and prices very low.

I make a specialty of

HORSESHOEING,

and am prepared to do repairing of all kinds. Wagon and Blacksmith shop on Water street.

WM. MASSLE.

HOWARD F. WILSON,

DINING HALL,

FRESH BALTIMORE

OYSTERS

Served in every style.

FRESH -:- FISH

for family use received every Thursday evening. Leave your orders and they will be delivered at your homes free of charge.

MEALS AND LUNCH

Served at all hours. Call and get

A GOOD DINNER FOR 25 CENTS.

Fine brands of Tobacco and Cigars, and soft drinks of every description constantly on hand.

Smethport, May 2, 1890—tf

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

Notice.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MASONRY abutments, to carry a bridge over Marvin Creek, on Marvin street, in said borough of Smethport, Pa., are with the Burgess, in the office of the Prothonotary. Sealed proposals to erect said abutments will be received by the Burgess, up to June 27, 1891. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Given by order of Borough Council.

June 5, 1891. JOHN FORREST, Secy.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF OSCAR CARPENTER, Deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of Oscar Carpenter, late of Eldred township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to E. R. Carpenter, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

E. R. CARPENTER, Administrator.

Larrabee, May 11 1891

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF ELIZA V. CROOKS, LATE OF New Jersey, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza V. Crooks, late of New Jersey, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement at my office, in Smethport.

R. B. MAYO, Administrator

Smethport, May 20, 1891

Receiver's Notice.

In the matter of Receivership of M. A. Lillibridge & Company.	No. 1, December Term 1890. In Equity. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., Pa.

TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED:—Take Notice—That W. H. Beril, receiver of the late firm of M. A. Lillibridge & Company has filed his first and final account as such receiver, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for allowance and confirmation, at a session of said court, to be held at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, June 22, A. D. 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., when the same will be allowed and confirmed, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed and confirmed.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
HUGH F. BRAWLEY, Deputy.

SAMUEL W. SMITH, Att'y for Receiver.

Smethport, Pa., May 22d, 1891.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean county, Pennsylvania, at Smethport on Monday June 22, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. to transfer the hotel license of W. W. Brewer granted May 12 1891 for one year from the first Monday of June 1891, to E. C. Cleveland, of Wetmore township McKean county Pennsylvania, formerly a driller, said license being for a hotel, on the south side of the Big Level Road, in the village of Mount Jewett, Hamlin township, said county and known as the "Brewer House."

JOHN N. APPLE, Attorney.

June 5, 1891-3 times.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, Feb. 27th, 1891, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Monday the 22d day of June A. D. 1891, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Pa., June 1, 1891, and in the 115th year of the independence of the United States of America.

WALTER GRUBB, Sheriff.

1891

Finds us with larger and better stock of

CYCLES,

Cripples Tricycles,

sundries, &c., than ever. Also more room, repair shop and riding school and centrally located for both local and shipping trade exchanging &c.

Have added a fine line of Safes, Writing Desks and Road Carts and am ready to quote Low Prices.

M. A. WOODBURY,

43-47 Mechanic Street, BRADFORD PA

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circular. No. 10 tf.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

[illegible]

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

☞CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.☜

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

C. A. BURDICK,

General Insurance Agency,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following first-class companies represented.

North America, Philadelphia	$9,000,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia	3,000,000
Queen, Philadelphia	[illegible]
Hanover, New York	2,470,434
Lon. Fire, London, U. S. Branch	2,500,000
Royal, London	4,433,330
Commercial Union, London	2,710,623

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mutual Life, New York	$140,000,000
Travelers Accident, Hartford	11,317,949

Also agency for the sale of first-class

Pianos, Organs

BANJOS

—AND—

SEWING MACHINES.

All sold for cash or on installments.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

vol28-11-1y

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?

We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage.

SOFT GALVANIZED STEEL
FARM FENCING

50 INCHES WIDE AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.

Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Rabbit Fencing, [illegible]

TRIAL LIST

For Fourth Monday of June, A. D. 1891.

1. Wm. Baker vs Thompson and O'Conners No. 4, October term, 1890. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
2. P. J. Abrams vs R. H. Gibson. No. 10, October term, 1890. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
3. S. L. Vance, for use Patrick Clark vs O. R. Lay. No. 137, October term, 1890. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
4. R. Hoyer vs F. E. Johnson and George Weare, doing business as Johnson & Weare, No. 12, December term, 1890. Appeal. Labor claim. Plea—Non assumpsit.
5. The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company vs Harry G. Clay. No. 253 February term, 1887. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.
6. Dow, Fullagar and Coleman vs G. W. Ralph. No. 15 October term 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.
7. J. W. Bascom vs Harriet E. Velder and H. W. Velder. No. 55, October term 1889. Judgment opened as to Harriet E. Velder. Plea filed.
8. J. B. Stewart vs Wm. Kilpatrick. No. 323, October term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
9. Henry L. Frick vs The New York Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. No. 9 May term 1889. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.
10. H. Long, George Stafford vs F. K. Wood, George H. Potter. No. 146, October term 1889. Assumpsit. Plea—Non assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.
11. Geo. A. Riddell vs New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal and Railroad Company. No. 230, October term, 1888. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.
12. Mr. — Hull and Lucy A. Hull, his wife, in right of said Lucy A. Hull, as heirs at law of Ludowick Lillibridge, deceased, vs Chas. A. Lombert, Allen Yates, Wm. L. Lillibridge, Henry H. Garthwaite and Lowell L. Lillibridge. No. 422, October term, 1889. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.
13. Mr. — Hull and Lucy A. Hull, his wife, in right of said Lucy A. Hull, as heir at law of Ludowick Lillibridge and Anna C., his wife, both deceased, vs Lowell L. Lillibridge and W. C. Downs. No. 233, October term 1889. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.
14. The Olin Brownlee Company, limited vs Heman Janes. No. 440 October term, 1889. Appeal. Plea—Non assumpsit.
15. Rochester Distilling Company vs John McPhillips. No. 17, December term 1889. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
16. James Harkins vs Michael Donovan and Henry Murphy. No. 164, December term 1889. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.
17. William Landrigan vs Michael Donovan and Henry Murphy. No. 164 December term, 1889. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.
18. Joel L. Chaffee vs Edward Crooks. No. 242, December term 1889. Appeal. Plea—Non assumpsit.
19. N. H. Davis vs A. C. Hawkins. No. 240 February Term, 1890. Assumpsit. Plea—Non assumpsit and non-assumpsit infra sex annos and actio non-accrevit infra sex annos.
20. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company vs W. B. & J. B. Chapman. No. 230, February term, 1890. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
21. E. B. Cook vs Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No. 233 June Term, 1890. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.
22. Adrian Furniture Mf'g Company vs D. T. Drew. No. 226, June term 1890. Appeal. Plea—Non assumpsit.
23. James Bayler and E. F. Wyant doing business as the Bradford Torpedo Co. vs A. Wilson and J. J. McCarty, as Wilson & McCarty. No. 24, October term, 1890. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.
24. C. K. Patchin vs John Flanagan. No. 11 December term, 1890. Appeal. Plea Non assumpsit.
25. George H. Harndon vs Samuel McBride and W. — McBride. No. 42, December term 1890. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

FURNITURE

Established, 1836.

BUY OF THE MAKER

And we box, ship and

of town orders.

A FREE HINT.

QUESTION:	ANSWER.
HOW CAN I FURNISH A HOUSE AT A LOW COST?	To FURNISH A HOUSE AT A LOW COST, the first and most important thing is to find a place where you can purchase your furnishings at FIRST HANDS. We are LEADERS, both in QUALITY and PRICE, and manufacture most of our own goods, thereby effecting a saving of at least one profit to our customers and ensuring a uniform high grade of goods.

That the public appreciate this fact is plainly demonstrated by our large and constantly increasing business. In view of these facts, can it not be said with perfect truth that to "furnish a house at a low cost," the the Furnishings must be bought at Headquarters—namely at the immense establishment of HERSEE & CO.

COME AND SEE

—FOR—

YOURSELVES,

And at the same time get our prices on any article of House Furnishings which you may require for present or future use.

$35	PARLOR SETS IN PLUSH, 6 Pieces.	$35
$35	PARLOR SETS in HAIR CLOTH, 6 Pieces.	$35
$65	PARLOR SETS in WILTON RUGS, 6 Pieces.	$65
$18	CHAMBER SETS ANTIQUE,	$18
$20	CHAMBER SETS IN OAK.	$20
$25	ELEGANT CHAMBER SETS, Polish Finish	$25

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

—IN—

Fine and medium

PARLOR SETS.

Marked down in many instances $10 and $15 from original selling price, and meaning that those who purchase a parlor set now can save that much money from the price of a few days since.

Come and See Them.

You Can't Afford

To miss such a grand opportunity. A like benefit is in store for those who purchase any of our Fine or Medium

CHAMBER SETS.

All we ask is that you examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

HERSEE & CO.,

247-255 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Two blocks from Main.

☞Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Send for our catalogue.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE

Main street, Smethport, Pa., Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Notice.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE TWO MILES west of Smethport on the road leading to Alton. Inquire of J. C. HOUSLER.

Elkins, Warren Co., Pa.

B.H.&Co.

CASH AND ONE PRICE.

BUFFALO, June 17, 91.

Wash Goods.

The store is vocal with bargains. Whole heartedness and gladsome enthusiasm in every part. Sprightly summer things wave about in graceful gladness and novelties come each day to tell the birth of some new fancy. The newest and best goods always and at prices that hasten the selling as never selling was hastened before.

Wash goods are extremely active. Stuffs for contact with nature in her more intimate moods. Ginghams at 8, 12½ and 18 cents—worth half as much again, shows how well we're doing our part. Heaps of new designs, and all little priced.

White Goods.

The essence of buying wisdom lies in the direction of quality rather than price. If price were the standard of quality we'd fill the papers with prices—but it isn't.

You'll get the best white goods in Western New York right here—the latest novelties, whatever is intended to win an intelligent trade. For instance:

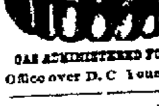
Hemstitched dress lawns and Nainsooks, 15 cents to $1.00.

Apron lawns, fancy borders, 8 to 25 cents.

India Linens and Victoria Lawns, 10 and 15 cents.

Together with Swiss muslins, plaid nainsooks and all the white goods family. Such merchandise can be ordered by mail to your complete satisfaction.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO



F. C. PIERCE,

Surgeon Dentist.

Twenty years of practice.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

Office over D. C. Young's new Store.

INSURANCE,

Life, Fire and Accident,

written by

W. F. SPECHT.

SMETHPORT, PA

In good, reliable companies.

$3000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Fancy Goods,

DRUGGISTS' -:- SUNDRIES.

Prescriptions promptly filled.

H. C. WELLS, - Smethport, Pa.

The demands of my increasing business rendered it necessary for me to procure additional help in my trimming department and I have succeeded in getting a first-class milliner. The Messrs. Hill Brothers, of 564 and 566 Broadway, New York one of the largest millinery establishments in that city, have sent me one of their expert trimmers, Miss Lizzie Doyle, who learned her trade with that firm, and who has been constantly employed by them (the Messrs. Hill), for the past three years. Miss Doyle is a daughter of Mrs Maria Doyle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was with me during the three years of 1881, 1882 and 1883, and whose skill and artistic taste as a milliner was so very satisfactory to the ladies of Smethport and surrounding towns.

With new and seasonable goods and as fashionable a trimmer as money can procure, personal and courteous attention to my customers, and reasonable prices, I will merit and hope to receive my full share of public patronage.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

HOP BALSAM

Cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases. Nature's own wonderful and speedy cure. Never fails. Tastes good. Children like it. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 25c.

ROOFING

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and any one can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,

39 and 41 West Broadway, New York.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.

THE GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE!

41, 43 and 45 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

AGENTS FOR

THE TANITE COMPANY.

SOLID EMERY WHEELS.

6 in., 8 in., 10 in. and 12 in. wheels kept in stock at all times.

Agents for the

SIMOND'S -:- CROSS-CUT -:- SAWS,

(Crescent-Ground). The best saw in the world.

Agents for the Cleveland

RUBBER PAINT,

The very best paint ever put on the market

Agents for the

W. F. & John Barnes Co.'s Lathes & Foot Power Machinery.

Agents for

INDURATED FIBER WARE

—AND—

GRANITE IRON WARE.

Agents for the National Tube Work's Co.'s

Tubing, Casing and Pipe.

All Kinds of Lumbermen's Goods.

EMERY & WEAVER,

BRADFORD, PA.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

JUNE RACES

—AT THE—

BRADFORD DRIVNIG PARK,

BRADFORD, PA.

June 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1891.

FOUR DAYS RACING.

The contests of Speed will be fast, close and exciting. Good Purses will bring Good Horses. A rare chance for lovers of fine racing.

Good Music in Attendance.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE.—PURSES, $4,150.00.

First Day—Tuesday, June 23.
1—3:00 Class, Trotting . . . $400
2—Half-mile and repeat, Running 150
3—Free-for-all, Pacing . . . 400
Johnston and Hal Pointer barred.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 24.
4—2.37 Class, Trotting . . . 400
5—Free-for-all, horses owned in McKean County April 1, . . . 300
J. B. Richard, Æleta and Elmonarch barred.
6—2.27 Class, Trotting, . . . 400

Third Day—Thursday, June 25
7—2.33 Class, Trotting, . . . 400
8—Gentlemen's Race, owners to drive, . . . 300
Horses without a record, owned in Mc county, April 1.
9—2.27 Class, Pacing, . . . 400

Fourth Day—Friday June 26.
10—2.45 Class, Trotting . . . 400
11—One mile and repeat, running 300
12—Free-for-all, Trotting . . . 400

Entries close June 15. American Association rules to Govern.

A. C. HAWKINS, President.

W. R. WEAVER, Secretary.

T. WOOD MARTIN, Philadelphia, Starting Judge.

N. B.—Excursion Rates on all the railroads.

SPECHT & SASSE,

HOUSE FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS.

YOU need some furniture! You will buy soon, and of course you will look around before you buy, as dollars saved in buying furniture is dollars made. We think we can save you these dollars. Our stock of

-:- FURNITURE. -:-

could not be better or fuller—all bought within a year, thus insuring newest styles, and lowest prices. Call and see our Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Book Cases, Office Desks and an endless variety of Chairs, Curtain Fixtures, and we will show you a line of goods that cannot be beaten in this section.

Undertaking Goods a Specialty.

We also have a full stock of Wall Paper and can furnish competent paper hangers and decorators when desired.

SPECHT & SASSE, Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., June 19, 1891.

CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the MINER and any paper or magazine mentioned below for one year, to any address, as follows:

The MINER and Philadelphia Weekly *Press* $1.50.

The MINER and Albany Weekly *Journal* $1.50.

The MINER and Pittsburg *Chronicle* $1.50.

The MINER and *Judge Library of Fun*, monthly for $1.60.

The MINER and Harrisburg Weekly *Patriot* for $1.75.

The MINER and New York *World* for $1.80.

The MINER and *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for $2.30.

The MINER and *American Economist* for $2.00.

The MINER and *Demorest Family Magazine* for $3.10.

The MINER and *National Tribune*, for $2.00.

The MINER and *Home Market Bulletin* for $1.50.

The MINER and *Scribner's Magazine* for 3.40.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hear the Drums March By.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!
This is Decoration Day, hurry and be spry!
Wheel me to the window, girl, fling it open high!
Crippled of the body now, and blinded of the eye,
Sarah, let me listen while the drums march by!
Hear 'em how they [illegible]! I can feel 'em in my soul.
Hear the heart-beat o' the boots on the street;
Hear the sweet fife cut the air like a knife,
Hear the hoarse growl of the words of command,
Hear the walls nigh shout back their reply!
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums dance by!
Blind as a bat, I can see 'em, for all that:
Old Colonel J., stately an' gray,
Riding slow and solemn at the head of the column.
There's Major L., sober now, and well,
Old Lengthy Bragg still a-bearing of the flag.
There's [illegible] Strong, that I tented with so long.
There's the whole crowd, hearty an' proud,
Hey! boys, hey! can't you glance up this way?
Here's an old comrade, crippled now, an' gray!
This is too much. Girl, throw me my crutch!
I can see—I can walk. I can march—I could fly.
No, I mustn't sit still an' see the boys march by!
[illegible] I fall and I flinch, I can't go an inch!
No use to flutter, no use to try.
Where's my strength? Hunt down at the front,
There's where I left it. No need to sigh;
All the milk's spilt, there's no use to cry.
Plague o' these tears, and the [illegible] in my eye!
Part of the war is to suffer and to die.
I must sit still, and let the drums march by.
Part of the war is to suffer and to die—
Suffer and to die—suffer and to — Why,
Of all the crowd I just yelled at so loud,
There's hardly a one but is killed, dead, and gone!
All the old regiment, excepting only I,
Marched out of sight in the country of the night.
This was a spectre band marching past so grand!
All the old boys are a-floating in the sky!
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!

Harpers'

—The picnic season is at hand.

—Civil court convenes next Monday.

—The Bradford races commence next Tuesday.

—The Port Allegany band has been reorganized.

—Mercury has been dancing around the nineties this week.

—Copious and delightful showers Wednesday and Thursday.

—Beautifully cool nights, but extremely hot days, is now the order.

—Free Methodist camp meeting in White's grove opens next week.

—Eldred's Fourth of July celebration will consist of racing—horse, foot, &c.

—Many of our people will have important business in Bradford next week.

—A number of Smethport people took in Niagara Falls excursion on Wednesday.

—A largely augmented force is making things hustle on the new Episcopal church.

—Note the change in the time-tables of the B. B. & K. and B. E. & P. railroads this week.

—The Mt. Jewett letter is a welcome addition to our county correspondence this week.

—The train on the W. N. Y. & P. and B. B. & K. railroads were well patronized last Sunday.

—Business is booming in Smethport, and mechanics, in all branches of trade, find ready employment.

—A local preacher of Pottstown, Pa., has been living on one meal a day for 30 years and is in excellent health.

—Children's Day Exercises will be held at the M. E. church on Sabbath evening next beginning at 8 o'clock.

—The 1,300,000,000 people on the earth speak 3,034 different languages, and their religious beliefs number 1020.

—A stamp has been sold in London for £250. It is an American five cent stamp issued at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1740.

—Patent medicine men with free street concert, appeared in town this week, but found few takers for their cure-all nostrums.

—If the person who borrowed a volume of Bates' History from the MINER office, will return the same they will confer a personal favor on the Editor.

—The Social Society of the Baptist Church will give a strawberry and cream festival at the Wright House this (Friday) evening, to which all are invited.

—Work has been commenced on the rig for the new gas well to be put down by the Smethport Gas Company. It will be located on the Hussey farm, up Irish Hollow.

—The new bus for the Grand Central made its appearance on our streets yesterday, drawn by a handsome team of dappled greys, over which Patrick Laville held the ribbons.

—The banana is the most productive of the fruits of the earth, being forty-four times more productive than potatoes, and one hundred and thirty-one times more productive than wheat.

—A donation for the benefit of Rev. A. Bronson will be held at Shoemaker Hall, Farmers' Valley, on Thursday evening of next week, June 25. Refreshments will be served. All are invited to attend.

—It is true the rain falls upon the just and unjust, but the sinner who leaves church on a rainy Sunday before the sermon is ended is more likely to find an umbrella in the vestibule than is the saint who stays until the last.

—Bradford was visited by a serious conflagration last Monday night, which destroyed the planing mill of the Pennsylvania Storage Company, together with about 150,000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at $20,000, which is covered by insurance.

—Scientists say the chemists will dominate coming inventions. All our fuel will presently be furnished in the form of gas. In a quarter of a century more we shall wonder why man was ever such a fool as to carry coal out of the cellar for his wife to cook his meals with.

—Richard Clark, of Sawyer City, and James Davies, of Morrison, were badly cut and bruised and two Italians were slightly injured in a railroad accident on the A. & K. railroad near Morrisons Station on Saturday evening last.

—Kane will celebrate the Ever Glorious in grand style this year. The Kane Fire Department has taken the matter in hand and an excellent program, to consist of a baloon ascension, parade, tight rope walking, races, etc., is being prepared. The day will close with a grand display of fireworks.

—A Baptist minister of Quebec, J. D. Fulton, enthused a congregation at Cincinnati, that even the staid and dignified old deacons gave way to applause. The magic words of the divine consisted of a reference to James G. Blaine, whom the speaker described as "the schoolmaster of the world."

—A Yorkston, Pa., woman has applied for a divorce because she is compelled to fight wildcats too often. The part of the county where she and her husband live is infested with these animals, and as he refuses to move, she wants to leave him. She says that in the last three years she has killed 43 cats.—*Ex.*

—The festival given by the Ladies Union Aid Society, at the residence of Mrs. Carter, on Friday evening last, is said to have been largely attended, and was a success, both socially and financially. The money realized will be placed in the building fund of the proposed new Union Church at East Smethport.

—Here is a pretty good one from an exchange: "An old maid of Ridgway gave a tramp a slice of bread thinner than charity, remarking: "I don't give you this for your sake, but for Christ's sake." "Then, for God's sake," said the tramp, "spread the butter on it thick enough for Him to detect it with His all-seeing eye."

—From present indications the Bradford races, which commence on Tuesday next will be a grand success, in fact nothing but a week of rain can prevent them being anything else. The field of horses, which is unusually large, include some of the fastest and best known in the country. Some rare sport may be looked for.

—Out of three hundred designs for new silver coins not one was found good enough in an artistic sense. We will try to worry along with the old coins. They may not be artistic, and probably that is the reason they are to be changed, but their merry clink is as musical and cheerful as the jingle of "tin, tin, American tin."

Workmen excavating for the new glass tanks at Jeannette a few days ago found a snake imbedded in the solid rock. It was thirty-seven inches long, five inches in circumference and weighed eleven pounds and thirteen ounces. It is dark in color and has three rings of a grayish tint immediately behind the head. It was dead when found and is still dead.—*Phillipsburg Journal.*

—According to the *Oswego Record*, a maiden of that town says to the girls of everywhere else: "Don't come here with the expectation of getting married. Good marriageable men are as scarce as gray hairs on my head." The girls of my set often get so hard up for the sight of a man we are tempted to go out and flirt with the soldier's monument."

—A very large congregation assembled at the Baptist Church on Sunday evening last, the occasion being the Children's Day Exercises, which were of a very interesting and appropriate character. The recitations and songs by the little ones were well rendered, and reflected credit on both the little ones and their instructors. A profusion of potted plants and cut flowers, artistically arranged about the pulpit and chancel, lent an added charm to the interior while a sweet aroma pervaded the entire edifice.

—Don't pass the modest butterfly with a sneer. Several weeks ago a young man on the Sierras caught one of these gaudy things and sent it on to the Smithsonian Institution as a curiosity. He was overcome to receive in return a check for $1,500, with a request to send all he could find at that rate and of that variety. This particular butterfly belonged to a tribe of that gaudy family long supposed to be extinct, and great was the surprise in scientific circles to see that one of the lost tribe had been recently spreading his wings in California ought. It to attract a new lot of adventurous Argonauts.

—There is many a city and town that will appreciate the following: One manufactory employing a hundred men will support an additional 500 people. Three hundred families will disburse annually, on the average, $500, or $75,000 in the aggregate. This money will be drawn into that town from the outside, where the manufactured goods are consumed, and the interest of this $75,000 at ten per cent, would be $7,500. Three hundred families, too, would require three hundred houses, thousands of pounds of agricultural produce, and thousands of yards of cotton and woolen goods; thus giving health and impetus to every branch of industry.

—Miss Bertha Kerns was the recipient of a very pleasant surprise on Friday evening last, on her return home from her duties at the postoffice, it being a party tendered by her numerous young friends in honor of the eighteenth anniversary of her birthday. The young people assembled completely filled the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kerns, on Bank street, and it was one of those delightful gatherings which makes everyone happy, and is ever remembered with pleasure. The presents were numerous, handsome and appropriate. The MINER joins with her friends in wishing her many happy returns of the anniversary.

—A paper cannot live where the town council sticks a notice on a china tree and the merchants do all their advertising on paper sacks. Some of them say it does not pay to advertise. Why the devil did not they say so before we planted the *Banner* in this cursed one-horse town? Here we are with $500 worth of fine printing material and not enough business to furnish grub for a grasshopper. Guess we will never settle at another water tank with a lot of ignorant people. Unless we got some new advertisments this week the paper goes up the spout and we will leave this God-forsaken, measly town and open a bar at Drunkard's Gulch and get rich.—*Billtown (Ga.) Banner.*

—A stranger called upon a farmer in Butler county a few days ago and for $25 painted the roof of his barn with a mixture that he said would make it last longer than the stone foundation. The first rain washed all the paint off. Last week he reappeared and wanted to sell the farmer a patent corn planter. The latter was still hot about the paint and said he would not buy a corn planter, but said he would do a little painting at the agent's expense. The agent offered all sorts of explanations, but they availed nothing. The farmer sailed into him in real Butler county pugilistic style, and in a few moments painted the agent's nose a beautiful carmine tint, and his eyes a genuine blue-black. The color will last longer than the paint on the barn.

[illegible] prison in this city, turns out to be a notorious liar. He was arrested for stealing a ride and is now undergoing the usual ten days' imprisonment at the early age of 14 years old. Colonel George G. Boyer received a letter from a G. A. R. man at Kane, Pa., describing the boy and giving his origin, which is highly respectable, and asking that he be sent home. The writer says that no dependence must be put in what the boy says as he is a notorious liar, who cannot be believed. Mr. Boyer handed the letter to Post Commander Frank Hoy, who visited the boy in jail and also made arrangements to forward him to Kane to-day, in accordance with the directions of his friends. This is a case of the bad boy in the very worst shape of that character.—*Harrisburg Independent, 15th.*

—A very select audience greeted the appearance of Jamison's Concert Company, on Wednesday evening, at the opera house. The company appeared in a superb program, and won golden opinions from every one present. The selections of Miss Inez Mecuker are the best she has yet appeared in in this place and the great soprano was compelled to respond to several encores. The audience was delighted with the program, every number of which was a gem, and rendered in a masterly manner. Where everything is fine it is hard to discriminate, but particular mention should be made of the "Dance of the Goblins," in which many invocations were introduced, the hurried music and weird effects being grand. Also the closing number "Grand Descriptive Fantasia," representing a hunting scene. The solos by Messrs Schloty, Van Osten and Bralt, were excellent. It would not surprise us if Prof. Jamison declined to give any more concerts in this place. The people of Smethport will pay a dollar for reserved seats in New York or Philadelphia to entertainments much less meritorious than the concert of Wednesday evening, but they decline to pay 75 cents here. A disreputable show or mountebanks bawling on the street corners will draw a crowd in Smethport but a first class entertainment is universally treated with a slim audience.

List of Letters

Remaining in the postoffice at Smethport Pa., for the week ending June 13:

Gowdy, Miss Jennie, McCally, John,
Greene, Miss Phebe, Manly, Mrs. Margaret,
Hente, Felix, Miller, George,
Hoffman, Mrs. Ellen, Oakley Hattie,
McNerman, Pat, Schneider, Max,
McNamara, Owen.

Persons calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

E. M. KERNS, P. M.

June Races at Bradford.

The June meeting of the Bradford Driving Park and Fair Association opens on Tuesday next, June 23d, and will continue until and including Friday, June 26th. The purses for the four days aggregate the handsome sum of $4,150. Entries closed June 15. American Association rules to govern. This Association was chartered Nov. 13, 1889, with a capital of $20,000. They have twenty-six acres just south of the city and one of the finest half mile tracts in the country. This is the first meeting of the Association and no pains will be spared to make it a great success. W. R. Weaver is Secretary of the Association which is a guarantee that everybody will have a good time who patronizes the races. Half fare rates for the round trip have been secured on the B. B. & K. and B. E. & C. roads, and it is announced that the trains for Smethport will be held each day until the close of the races.

New Railroads.

B. F. Hazelton has just completed grading and laying track for an extension of the West Branch railroad down Lyno Run to Sugar Run in Corydon township. His road extends now to a point about 16 miles along the line of the road from Bradford.

He has had surveys made for another road from Freeman's, on the line of the N. Y., L. E. & W. railroad, in the south part of McKean county, thence four miles down Harvin creek, and with two spurs aggregating three miles more, making a total of seven miles in that vicinity.

Weed, Mundy and others are building the Glen Hazel & Shawmut railroad, commencing at Glen Hazel, Pa., and running southeasterly. Glen Hazel is a new lumber town six miles towards Bradford from Johnsonburg. It is situated about one mile from the main line of the N. Y., L. E. & W. railroad, but on the line of the branch from the Erie owned by B. F. Hazelton. The Johnsonburg & Clermont railroad also runs through this town.

Messrs. Weed & Mundy commenced grading for their road about three weeks ago and already have two miles ready for the ties. It is projected to extend 15 miles or more to reach certain coal mines, and also for their lumber business and as well as that of J. S. Bullis and others.

Equitable Aid Union.

The Grand Union of Pennsylvania held its annual session in Titusville, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Following are the grand officers elected for the ensuing year:

Grand President—Prof. E. Harvey, Oil City.

Grand Vice-President—Mrs. Jennie Deloe, of Derrick City.

Grand Secretary and Accountant—Jno. T. Irvine, of Duke Centre.

Grand Treasurer—James F. Sowers, of Evansburgh.

Grand Trustee—T. O. Hasen, of Sharpsville.

Representatives to Supreme Union—Jno. T. Irvine, of Duke Centre, W. Edmarsh, of Corry, W. A. Smith, of Rochester, Pa., and Hon. C. C. Thompson, of Warren.

The Supreme Representatives through Hon. C. C. Thompson, reported 823 working unions, a membership of nearly 40,000, fifty-three million insurance in force, and over three millions have been paid to beneficiaries at a cost for expenses of but little over four per cent.

The exemplification of the secret work was well shown by a Titusville team, and on Wednesday evening a magnificent literary programme, given in honor of the Grand Union representatives, was conducted to perfection. It closed with a bountiful banquet at which a table seating 300 was twice filled with guests. A roasted calf, whole at first, was carved to the bones.

The next meeting of the Grand Union will be held at Meadville on the 1st week of June, 1892.

LOST.

A pair of spectacles with slightly colored green glasses was lost by the subscriber within the past few days. If they do not fit the person who has found them I would be glad to have them returned to me. They are not of sufficient value to offer much of a reward but the finder can depend upon getting something from their owner.

L. ROGERS.

June 15th, 1891.

Fourth of July Excursion Rates.

In accordance with its usual liberal policy, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R'y, will this year sell excursion tickets for "the Fourth of July Holiday" between all stations on their line at a single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 3d and 4th, good for return passage with July 6th 1891.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

J. W. Baker spent Sunday in Olean.

Richard Moses was up from Eldred last Monday.

Geo McClure, of Buffalo, was in town Monday.

J. H. Grant, of Kane, was in town Tuesday.

Geo. A. Backus took a trip to Buffalo this week.

Dan Kennedy was over from Big Shanty Sunday.

L. F. Egbert, of Bradford, was about town Monday.

D. W. Wright, of Hamlin, was on our streets Tuesday.

C. L. Bellows, of Port Allegany, was in town Monday.

Frank R. Foster and Dr. Brown visited Buffalo Wednesday.

O. S. Greely made a business trip to Buffalo, Wednesday.

W. E. Sandborn and lady of Mt. Jewett, Sundayed in Smethport.

Mrs. L. W. Dunn, of Hackane street, visited Buffalo this week.

Lottie Mackenzie, of Duke Centre, visited Smethport last week.

D. H. Wheeler, of Bradford, had business in town last Saturday.

Philip Hafner and E. Pattison were down from Kasson Monday.

Miss Lee Knapp left on Wednesday for a visit with Rochester friends.

Francis A. Lyte, one of Kane's prominent men, was in town Monday.

M. J. Colcord, of Port Allegany, had business at the county seat Monday.

Thomas Harrington was shaking hands with Smethport friends on Tuesday.

Mrs. William Bennett, of Smethport, is visiting among friends in town.—*Ceres Jail*

Miss Edith Shoemaker and Miss Mamie Morrison, visited friends in Bradford last week.

R. Robinson, Thos. J. Butler and John Mulvany, of Mt. Jewett, were about town Monday.

Mrs. L. T. Medbury was the guest of Mrs. Thomas McDowell, of Port Allegany, last week.

Mrs. Frank Kerns was called to Morris, Sunday, by the illness of both her son and his wife.

Geo. E. Wolcott, one of Eldred's representative citizens, had business in Smethport Tuesday.

Miss Maude Shoemaker is visiting with friends in Buffalo, Binghamton and Delaware Water Gap.

Hon. W. K. Jones, President of the Coudersport bank, was at McKean's county seat Monday.

Miss Bessie Shook left Tuesday morning for a two weeks' visit with friends in Wilcox and Ridgway.

Dr. Burg Chadwick, Postmaster Kerns, and Ham Hill, of the Grand Central, visited Buffalo Sunday last.

Mrs. J. W. Boulton and son, Victor, have been visiting relatives in the neighborhood of Ceres, the past week.

Sheriff Walter Grubb and C. S. King, Superintendent of the poor farm, went to Bradford on a business mission Monday.

Joseph G. Williams returned Wednesday evening from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he has been attending school, having graduated.

J. A. Lindsley, Bradford's efficient City Clerk, and President of New York and Pennsylvania base ball league, was at the county seat Monday.

A. F. Bannon, of Bradford, reading clerk of the Senate, was shaking hands with Smethport friends Wednesday. "Tony" bears his honors meekly.

Fred Gallup is home from Hartford, Conn., where he has been pursuing his studies at Trinity College. He will return there after the summer vacation.

Mr. Frederick G. Viger and Miss Maud L. Saph, both of Rew City, were united in marriage at St. Lukes church, by Rev. J. H. McCandless, on Wednesday morning, June 17.

Mr. E. M. Bell attended the commencement exercises of the State Normal school at Geneseo, N. Y., where his daughter, who was one of the graduates, has been pursuing her studies.

Mr. Benjamin W. Peebles and Miss Sarah E. Montgomery, of Rew City, were married in the M. E. church on Wednesday forenoon, in the presence of a few family friends, Rev. T. W. Chandler officiating.

Prize Contest and Commencement.

CORRY, PA., June 13, 1891.

ED. MINER:—Chancing to be in Corry on the 11th and 12th of June, I found everybody interested in a prize contest in declamation and recitation, which took place on the evening of June 11, and the commencement exercises of the Corry high school, taking place on the evening following, June 12.

Becoming enthused I went with the crowd to the Congregational Church to hear the contestants. Judge of my pleasure and surprise to find our old friend, W. L. MacGowan one of the judges. The exercises were delightful. The young people gave evidence of careful and judicious training and when Prof. MacGowan announced, in a neat little address the decision of the judges, he was warmly applauded.

Like all prize contests, however, many, indeed the majority, were not satisfied with the decision with regard to the young ladies, but so great was the excellence of each one that it must have been extremely difficult to decide. With the young gentlemen it was different. It was the unanimous opinion that the manly and graceful delivery and the clear distinct articulation of the young man who received the first prize, entitled him beyond a question of a doubt to that distinction. Corry may truly feel a just pride in her public schools. The class of '91 was one which would reflect credit on any city. The address to the class by Rev. W. Hix Allen was witty and well-timed. The music by Coleman's Orchestra of Titusville was enthusiastically applauded. As a whole the entertainment was most enjoyable. R.

The Columbian Express, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The new fast train to Chicago by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which entered the service on June 7th as Chicago Special, has been rechristened "The Columbian Express" in honor of the great fair. In bestowing this title on the new train, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has taken the initiative among the railroads in recognizing the merits of the World's Exposition by providing special facilities for the comfortable and speedy movement of visitors. The train is particularly worthy of bearing the honored title. It is the ripest example of train construction, as it contains accommodations for those who desire luxurious apartments as well as for those who seek the comforts of well appointed passenger coaches. The Pullman drawing room, sleeping and dining cars, and its cheery passenger coaches, are all vestibuled. The Columbian Express leaves New York 4:00 P. M., Philadelphia 6:24 P. M., Harrisburg 9:30 P. M. every day, arriving at Chicago 5:15 P. M. the next day.

Bonds For Sale.

Sealed bids will be received by the subscriber for twenty bonds of the McKean County Poor District of $500 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., interest to be paid semi-annually on the 1st of July and January of each year at the office of the Treasurer of McKean County at Smethport Pa. Ten bonds maturing in three years from July 1st, 1891 and ten bonds in five years from same date. Bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer on Tuesday, June 30th, 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the right to reject any or all bids reserved.

L. ROGERS,
Treas. McKean Co.

Interesting News From Various Localities As Gleaned By Our Regular Correspondents.

KANE.

Peaceful Kane.
Billiard cues are trumps,
Suspensions follow closely.

Hon. J. T. Griffith is slowly recovering his health.

Base matches will be made when the factory starts up.

Rich hauls are being made in Kane by the street fakirs.

There is the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Crowley may recover.

Webb Griffith, of Ebensburg, was in Kane several days last week.

H. H. Comm has on hand some fine road carts which are for sale cheap.

Wm. Morse and daughter Hattie returned on Monday from Huntington, Ind.

Hon. J. T. Griffith has the frame up for his palatial residence on Greaven street.

There is some talk of another alliance in Kane in the near future—a matrimonial one.

Chief Lauber says the head that wears the helmet, is an uneasy one under the present regime.

The illuminated bicycle parade will start from the Hotel LaMont, on Saturday evening, at 8:30 o'clock.

Geo. H. Hall has broken ground for his new residence on Clay street, near the old landmark known as "Gosh's venture."

Despite the dust, which was nearly six inches deep, a goodly number of fine turn-outs were seen on our streets last Sunday.

Our efficient and painstaking Burgess is continuously bringing up new surprises for all, except the delinquent sewer taxpayers. A few of them are started.

Swanson Brothers have purchased the interest of F. O. Wright in the livery on Fraley street. The many friends of "Shorty" regret his retirement from the business.

The crippled G. A. R. man who was so badly beaten last week is being kindly cared for by R. E. Looker, at his home. Next week we shall give an account of the affair.

Uncle Lem Davis has disposed of his furniture business and will devote all his time to the real estate office and the new clay industry. Oh, for a few more wide-awake men like the above!

Bell, the telegraph operator at East Kane, is more careful than ever in the sending of messages to train men. He doesn't want to get mixed and get a word between the lines that it's a handsome girl baby, but it is, and he's happy.

The Thompson House already has quite a number of summer guests. The increasing reputation of this popular resort, with its healthgiving surroundings, genial landlord Kemp, the efficient and obliging clerk, Esquire Jones, are envied by not a few resorts of less note.

Mosher & Barrett have purchased the furniture store, repair shop and undertaking department of L. Davis & Son. Messrs. Mosher & Barrett are both practical cabinet makers of a varied experience, and having secured the services of Dennis Davis for funeral director, embalmer and cremator, they are bound to meet with success.

During the thunder storm to-day (Tuesday) lightning struck the dwelling house of Maurice Kavanaugh, on Sedgwick street, setting it on fire. The flames were extinguished before any damage was done, except a few shingles torn off the roof. An oil tank in the direction of Porter Station was struck and set fire and, at this writing, is still burning.

Kane is fast becoming the mecca for capitalists, as our board of trade says, Kane must be seen to be appreciated. The educational facilities are of the best, good society, and an exceptionally delightful and healthy climate makes it just the place for residences of men whose business is located not over a hundred miles from here. Think of these facts and ponder them well before you invest a single dollar elsewhere.

A party of young people—well not so young either, not less than twenty summers—left Kane Monday evening and intended, no doubt, to go to North Kane. But the party (four of them) got tangled up in the improvements about Finery Hill (not the Gypsy camp) and lost their way, walked all night, and at last, badly discomfited, reached home and told their pa's and ma's that they had been to a surprise party—not to Wilcox, as was about to be reported by Ben Herr.

KENDALL CREEK.

Mrs. M. A. Haggerty is entertaining her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Westcott.

Mrs. C. A. Gayton and family left Saturday, for a visit to friends at Sandy Lake.

Mrs Chas. DeHart, Mrs. Fred Bickford and Miss Lizzie Clary were called to Wellsville last Thursday, by the death of their father.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church, gave a supper in the church, Friday evening. Financially and gastronomically, it was a great success.

The Corneo Hose Co. deserve great credit for their prompt action, at the fire Monday night. They were the first to arrive at the scene of conflagration.

The Opera House was the scene of one of the pleasant parties of the season, last Wednesday evening, the hall was comfortably filled. Jamison's orchestra was in attendance. The Bees are voted excellent entertainers.

A large number of the Kendall Y's attended the Y. W. C. T. U. Convention, at Eldred last week. Among them were Miss Nell McCallister, Mrs. Marion Fuller, Miss Edith Seeley, Miss Nellie Brown, Miss Ella Dolbe, Miss Bessie Longfellow and Rev. J. H. Moody.

The Sunday Schools of this district, hold a convention in this place, Thursday and Friday of this week. They will open the convention Thursday evening at the M. E. Church. A most interesting program has been arranged for each session. All are invited to attend these meetings.

The residence of [illegible] Sherman presented a bright appearance on Monday evening. The occasion was the fourteenth birthday of Miss Susie Sherman. Almost thirty young people were present, and all spent a very delightful evening. Miss Susie was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

A large audience listened to the excellent address delivered by Dr. Huntington, Tuesday evening, at the M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Epworth League. His subject, "Champe's ride for Major Andre," was [illegible] interesting, as well as instructive. A vocal solo by Miss Norton, and a quartette added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

The Childrens Day services at both churches were especially fine, this year. The services at the M. E. Church was held in the morning. The church was elaborately decorated with mottoes, cut flowers and potted plants. The children deserve great credit for the way the program was rendered. The service at the Presbyterian church, in the evening, was very interesting.

Mrs. Wealthy Smith who has been a resident of this place for a good many years, died at her home on church st. Sunday evening at seven o'clock. Deceased was eighty five years old. She was an earnest Christian, and a member of the M. E. Church. The funeral took place at that Church Tuesday at 10 A. M. The floral offerings were very beautiful. The remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery. Her daughters, Mrs. Seymour of this place, and Mrs. Baker, of Olean, have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

CERES.

Mrs. F. M. Van Wormer was in Olean Friday.

H. W. Eaton of Olean, was in Ceres Saturday.

E. L. Smith the popular music dealer of Olean, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gillett of Olean visited at Dr. Booth's Wednesday.

Miss Hattie Rice, of Portville, was the guest of Miss Marion Rose on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Bradford, were at the Oswayo, Thursday and Friday.

A. Place and wife started Monday for an extended visit to friends in Wisconsin.

Mrs. H. E. Smith and daughter Jessie, of Richburgh, visited in Ceres Monday.

Rev. L. G. Jordon a traveling colored lecturer addressed a large audience at the M. E. Church Tuesday evening.

J. J. Roberts and family, were in Corry last week attending the commencement exercises and the graduation of their daughter Grace.

The C. E., held a reception Wednesday evening in the church parlors which was very largely attended and seemed a very enjoyable time.

The weather continues fine, developing warmer tendencies every day, Monday the mercury standing at 93 in the shade, while this kind of weather may help out the corn and potatoe crops it cannot revive the blasted fruit and badly damaged hay.

Van Wormer has been improving his plant by erecting a pump house. The building which is located on the bank of the pond isolated from the other buildings, is 12 x 12 being iron clad and contains a large steam pump connected with the large tank in the boiler house and a system of pipes running through the yard with hose connections at convenient points making a valuable and convenient plant.

This is the season of the year when the item "Boy Drowned" is always hanging on the hook, and this week it is my saddest item, for our village loses the boy. On Saturday at eleven o'clock, Monroe Carrier age 12 years, Len White a smaller boy and little "Tobe" Hendryx, (none being able to swim) went bathing in a supposed shallow pool in the creek just below town. It proved that the spring floods had washed the pool deeper and Monroe being in advance got beyond his depth and sank from sight. The frightened boys rushed up the street and gave the alarm, quick feet and ready hands soon had the little fellow on the bank and for two hours loving skillful hands, under the physicians directions, kept up the work of resuscitation, long past the point of hope. Reluctantly, the victory was yielded to the grim destroyer. It was a loving sad procession that wended its way to the Carrier residence, bearing the clothing, the hat, the high buttoned shoes and lifeless form of our little friend, and to-day at 2 o'clock amid sobs, tears and flowers, under sunny summer skies, in the blushing years of boyhoods promise, will be consigned to mother earth all that is mortal of the popular schoolmate, the hustling news boy and the loving, noble son, Monroe Carrier.

ELDRED.

Geo. C. Leroy, of Allegany, N. Y., visited at J. S. Coxton's this week.

Fred Simon has for a short time been confined to his home by sickness.

Grant Rogers is entertaining his sister, who is here from Farmersville, N. Y.

Both the Methodist and Baptist churches celebrated Children's Day with pleasing exercises. Much credit is due to the little folks, who so admirably did their part.

The mother of our townsman, W. D. Crook, died at her home near Ormund, N. Y. this week. She has been in delicate health for some time, though no immediate danger was apprehended. Mr. Crook and family will attend the funeral.

A colored man named Jordon gave temperance lectures here on Thursday and Friday evenings. The steps of the Central were utilized as a platform, and quite a crowd gathered to hear him. Many of those who came out of mere curiosity, lingered to listen. He was both sincere and eloquent, and as a result convinced no small number of his audience; several even acknowledged that they were converted and would [illegible] it at the ballot box.

be seen.

Mt. Jewett is almost in the clouds, yet water is very scarce.

Thomas Coligan made a flying trip to Bradford Saturday.

Mrs. F. H. Kreiner returned last week from a visit among her folks.

W. P. Geary visited his parents at Lafayette Saturday and Sunday.

S. H. Kreiner, of the N. T. Co, was called to Williamsport on business last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fenemaker visited friends at Mt. Jewett pump station Sunday last.

W. E. Sanborn, operator at the pump station, filled Mr. Kreiner's place during his absence.

The Odd Fellows lodge, of this place talk some of erecting a new hall. Mt. Jewett is advancing quite rapidly.

Mr. Wilson, the new P. & W. agent, has, by his frank, polite nature, won the esteem of us all. We hope to retain him here.

A drunken brawl between two bark peelers made a sickening spectacle on our main thoroughfare a few days ago. Some men are a mere mockery to their kind.

Wilson & Fenemaker have their new block in readiness for business. Any one desiring a neat fitting suit of clothes, at a very low price, your correspondent would suggest that they give the above mentioned boys a trial.

Ed McCoy has added to the appearance of his drug store by the introduction of an elegant soda fountain, that would do credit to any locality. Ed don't do things by halves, and we look upon him as a very competent druggist.

It has been reported of one of our most energetic young men, that, in order to compete with a rival, he painted his sable locks red. This is, however, an unjust and untrue report. Actions speak louder than words, and actions say he is solid.

I would like to call the attention of a man whom I shall designate as G. Q. to that little article in the MINER'S issue of June 5th, entitled "The Lion or the Eagle." It almost seems as if that little sketch was written exclusively to counteract what you advocated a comparatively short time ago. Look back, reflect on what you tried to persuade us to believe then go thy way and sin no more.

The foundation for our new school is completed and does credit to the workman employed. Our school directors have spared no pains to secure good, honest workmen, and when the building is finished Mt. Jewett can well feel proud of its school. We, the people, highly appreciate the energy exerted on the part of the school board and have no reason to lose faith in our judgment in electing them.

A man (?) by the name of Jones left his wife and family in this vicinity and went to parts unknown last week. In vain the poor woman tried to find him and finally, thoroughly exhausted, she was forced to give up the search and return. She has secured a place here and will keep herself and children by working or washing. Anything left in her way will be highly appreciated. If by chance Mr. Jones' optics should fall on this item, I would like to inform him that if ever he gets within reach of our indignant citizens he may have to take an excursion on a three-cornered rail, with a uniform of tar and feathers, gotten up for the occasion.

NORWICH.

Mr. G. A. Burdick is building a new residence.

A. H. Gallup drove to the county seat last Saturday.

Norwich can boast of the best supervisor in the county.

L. Burdette Gallup returned from "the Windfall" last Saturday.

A merry load of young people visited the Kinzua Bridge last Sunday.

Mr. Wm Carter, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

E. C. Burdick made a flying trip to Olean last Friday. Patronized the dance given by the Crosby Social Club in the evening.

Mrs. C. W. Dickerson, accompanied by her son and uncle, Wm. Carter, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, visited friends in Clermont last Sunday.

Sir Knight, Jerry Dice, of tent No. 64 K. O. T. M., Crosby, drove to Brindleville last Monday, accompanied by W. L. Burdick and nephew.

Messrs F. W. Rifle, C. Abbey and C. Reilly, who have been under the employ of Frank Fox at Brindleville returned to Norwich on Tuesday last.

On Friday last, O. D. Gallup was summoned to the bedside of his father, who is lying dangerously ill, but was reported better on Mr. Gallup's return.

Among the people of Norwich who attended the picnic given by the K. O. T. M., last Saturday at Crosby we noticed R. E. Burdick and wife, Messrs J. Dice, A. G. Ross and W. L. Carter.

Norwich was the scene of a conflagration which destroyed three tanks owned by the N. T. Co. The first two were struck by lightning and ignited about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. The alarm was given and in a few hours workmen and teams rushed to give assistance in saving the surrounding tanks. They were busy digging trenches around the tanks to receive the burning oil, when the tank flowed over unexpectedly and many of the workmen think they were lucky in escaping without the loss of life. On Thursday morning at about 6 o'clock the tank flowed over again and set fire to a third tank, people rushed in all directions to keep out of the way of the flames. At 9 o'clock on Thursday evening the men returned to their homes and were glad to be wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, as the danger was all past.

CLERMONT.

What we need now is a first-class dressmaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geary are visiting in Kane.

It looks as if the C. L. and D. C. had disbanded.

Hick Desmond, of Four Mile, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Tate drove to Smethport Sunday.

Miss Aurilla Hamm spent Sunday in Beechwood, Pa.

[illegible] last Saturday.

Where are you going the Fourth? is now the prevailing question.

Quite a crowd went from here to the fire at Colegrove last week.

Miss Teresa Ameul is spending a few days with her parents in this place.

It has been reported that McCarty Bros. are about to sell their meat market.

Several of our young men went to Bunker Hill Sunday and had a game of ball.

Mr. John Bayer, of Potato Creek was the guest of his brother, L. Bayer, last Sunday.

Several of our young people took advantage of the excursion Wednesday to visit Niagara Falls.

It is reported that Prof. Brack, of Smethport, will organize a music class here in the near future.

Miss Anna Bayer returned from Burlington, Vt., where she has been attending school, on Saturday last.

Miss Lulu Bulls went to Fredonia last Saturday to attend the commencement exercises of the Normal school.

We think that Clermont has more saloons than any other town of its size in McKean county, but that is no credit to the town, and if the revenue officers should get "onto it" they might make it hot for some of the parties that are selling the "stuff" just as openly as if they had a license.

BRADFORD.

Base ball every day this week.

Sheriff Grubb was registered at the St. James on Tuesday.

The paving of Pine street has been delayed owing to the scarcity of brick.

Dell Emery, son of Hon. L. Emery, Jr., returned from college on Monday.

Zach Wilson was over from Duke Centre the first of the week shaking hands with his thousands of friends.

C. W. Taylor, a popular lumberman of Corydon, was in town last week attending the K. O. T. M. blow-out.

P. H. Linderman, proprietor of the Sunday *News*, returned Saturday from a business trip to Philadelphia.

Chief-of-Police H. C. Barlow was in Bradford on Wednesday. He came to take the Salamanca burglar who was arrested here.

Jamison's Concert Co. played to a large audience Tuesday evening. It is one of the best musical organizations in the county.

The case of L. V. Harm vs. Policeman McGraw was disposed of by McGraw giving bail, and thus the case will be tried in Smethport.

Everybody is waiting to attend the races at the Driving Park. It will be a great treat as the management have spared neither pains nor money.

Dave Lauber, one of the finest caterers in Northwestern Pennsylvania, is spending a few days with his brothers, Lou and Ike, of the Willard.

About Spring Fever.

Who hasn't suffered from this disease? We say disease advisedly, for such it is. It is a general relaxation of the system that makes the victim averse to exertion. Unless the constitution is buoyed up when these symptoms appear, some acute malady attacks the most vulnerable point and life is endangered. A good stimulant promptly and properly used soon tones up the weak spots. Leading physicians of the land invariably recommend the use of Pure Rye Whiskey in such cases. Max Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" Rye Whiskies are sold under a sworn guarantee of purity so that the consumer takes no risk—"Silver Age" at $1.50 and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart bottle. Mr. Klein also keeps the largest and choicest stock of Brandies, Wines, etc. in Pennsylvania. Goods are sent by express everywhere. Write for Catalogue and Price List (mentioning this paper,) to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farm and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine; made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store.

Celebrate the Fourth

By going to some of the many delightful spots and shady nooks on the Nickel Plate, July 2d, 3d and 4th. One fare for the round trip.

—True honor despises cowardice.

—Beware of the man who has no pretty vices.

—Smokers' articles of every description at Emil Thamm's.

—To be locked in a cedar chest is not what the moth camphor.

—For fine tobacco, cigars, etc., go to Emil Thamm's. Fine stock and low prices.

—Lying is the basis of all evil. After one year of absolute truth crime would disappear.

—Cortland county creamery butter can be found at J. H. Stull's meat market, East Smethport, Pa.

—You just bring a couple of little quarrels into your family and they'll breed like sparrows.

Survival of the fittest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best.

—The world was made before some people, but to hear them talk you would never know it.

More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it.

—Life is a long course of mutual education which ends but with the grave.

—Persons desiring to travel, please call on, or write for rates to W. W. Ball & Sons, Railroad Ticket Brokers and Gen. Pass. Agts. to any point and over any line. 153 Union St., Olean, N. Y. Telephone connections.

—To make close connections with eternity Death has to be run on time.

I have been a great sufferer from dry catarrh for many years, and I tried many remedies, but none did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Balm. It completely cured me. M. J. Lally, 39 Woodward Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

—A man who gets the mitten is apt to be guilty of contempt of court.

After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised to find that the right nostril which was closed for over twenty years, was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful. —R. H. Cressingham, 275 18th St.; Brooklyn.

—Time, which deadens hatred, secretly strengthens love.

—Having taken the agency of Butterick's Patterns we are enabled to furnish ladies of this vicinity with patterns for for children, misses and themselves, with a saving of time and money. Please call and examine; orders promptly filled. McCoy's Drug Store, Odd Fellows Block, Smethport, Pa.

—The anticipation of evil is the death of happiness.

—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong Druggist, Smethport.

—A newspaper is the history of the world for one day.

ENGLISH Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, and swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle, Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

—Waste of time and money usually go hand in hand.

From End to End.

The entire length of the line, tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, July 2d 3d and 4th, between any two stations on the Nickel Plate.

Five Dollars Reward.

For information and proof against the person that mutilated the maple shade trees along my property on Marvin St. Also $5.00 as above for the person that shot my chickens back of my barn on Water St.

WM. HASKELL.

This Means Business.

The building now occupied by me having been sold, all the goods will be disposed of [illegible] only that the goods be disposed of in the shortest time. Clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc., at your own prices.

M. ROSENFIELD.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill. make the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was *a hopeless victim of consumption* and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store, large bottles 50c. and $1.00

Travel and Fireworks

Are necessary on July 4th. Take the Nickel Plate Cheap Rate Excursions, going July 2d, 3d and 4th, returning until July 7th, 1891.

The Secret of Success.

A. B. Armstrong, druggist, believes that the secret of success is perseverance. Therefore he persists in keeping the finest line of perfumeries, toilet articles, cosmetics, drugs and chemicals on the market. He especially invites all persons who have palpitation, short breath, weak or hungry spells pain in side or shoulder, oppression, night mare, dry cough, smothering, dropsy or heart disease to try Dr. Miles' unequaled New Heart Cure, before it is too late. It has the largest sale of any similar remedy. Fine book of testimonials free. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is unsurpassed for sleeplessness, headache, fits, etc., and it contains no opiates.

Either Direction and Any Place.

One Fare for the round trip on the Nickel Plate July 2d 3d and 4th. Fourth of July Excursions.

A Husband's Mistake.

Husbands too often permit wives and parents their children, to suffer from headache, dizziness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, fits, nervousness, when by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine such serious results could easily be prevented. Druggists everywhere say it gives universal satisfaction, and has an immense sale. Woodworth & Co., of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Wolf, Hillsdale, Mich.; and hundreds of others say "it is the greatest seller they ever knew." It contains no opiates. Trial bottles and fine book on Nervous Diseases, free at A. B. Armstrong's.

A Chance for All

To travel at one fare for the round trip will be given by the Nickel Plate July 2d, 3d and 4th, returning July 7th, 1891.

Sagertown Water.

I have secured the agency of the now celebrated Sagertown Water, and am prepared to furnish it in any quantity, to suit purchasers. The medicinal properties of this water is well known and the wonderful cure through its agency of Rheumatism and Stomach and Kidney troubles have given it a world-wide reputation.

F. N. TAYLOR,
Grand Central Hotel

$3000 A YEAR! [illegible]

Are you doing a bark job?
Are you doing a log job?
Are you keeping a hotel or boarding house?
Do you use goods in large quantities for any reason?
Do you buy your supplies of us?
If not why not?
Who keeps a better general stock?
Who keeps a better class of goods?
Who gives you better prices?
Who gives you better service?
Who delivers your goods more promptly?
Who delivers them with less expenses to you?
Who tries harder to please the purchaser of small quantitiesa as well as of large, than

STICKNEY, BELL & CO.

General Merchants, SMETHPORT, PA.

STILL ∴ TO ∴ BE ∴ FOUND!

— AT —

D. C. YOUNG'S

NEW ∴ STORE

The Best and Cheapest lot of DOLLS ever brought into the town. Dressed Dolls from five cents up, worth twice as much.

FANCY ∴ TOYS,

Story Books for the Children,
Gift Books for Grown People.

Pretty Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 5 and 10 cents, Albums Photograph frames, Glove Boxes,

TOILET CASES,

in fact everything to gladden the eye and please the hearts of the people.

And right here I wish to state that nearly all these goods were made in this country, and bought at much lower prices than the same can be purchased abroad. This was all brought about by the

PROTECTIVE TARIFF,

and the genius and intelligence of the American people, consequently the cry that the "tariff is a tax" and that those that buy imported goods pay the tax, will not apply here

I have American Cashmere, all wool, which I am selling at 50 to 55 cents a yard, as good as imported goods at 75 cents, also a full line of Arcade Flannels, for women's and children's wear, warranted not to fade or shrink, together with a complete line of

JAMESTOWN DRESS GOODS,

warranted in the same way, that cannot be beaten in the world for price and durability. I also have a full line of Jamestown Hosiery, which pleases all my customers, and one of the finest stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER GOODS

in the country, and at the old prices, together with a new lot of Slippers for Christmas.

My line of Groceries is very fine as will be attested by all who use them.

My stock of goods is so large and varied that it is impossible to mention even a small part of what I keep. Come to my store and prove for yourself that prices have not advanced, but are lower than ever before. If you do not see what you want call for it, and the goods will be cheerfully shown you.

D. C. YOUNG.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 9, 1890.

HAND
AND
FOOT POWER
Circular Saw.

Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbor, Machine Cut Gears, Cover of Table made of Iron.

Send for Catalogue giving full Description and Prices of our Hand and Foot Power Machinery.

J. K. [illegible]
[illegible]
BOSTON, MASS.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.,

THE LEADING

-:-CLOTHIERS, -:-

SMETHPORT, PA

CUSTOM CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Fine Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantaloonings and Vestings. The finest line in that section of the country

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A Full and Complete Line. Prices to correspond with the times and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

A FULL LINE OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

The latest novelties and finest stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

As spring is now upon us the busy housewife will be on the lookout for a change or improvement in her home. We would invite all such to step into the

FURNITURE AND CARPET STORE,

where you can find all kinds of House Furnishing Goods: Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Fine Pictures in Frames

EASEL AND BRICK-A-BRACK of all kinds. Our stock is all new and of the latest styles and patterns. We can also furnish competent men to hang wall paper.

Smethport Furniture and Carpet Co.

A. [illegible], Manager.

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have the [illegible] buggies, surreys, high grade, at light [illegible] prices [illegible]. Write us. [illegible] catalogue [illegible] free to every reader of this paper. [illegible] Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

FINE CANDIES

My present stock of fine candies surpasses any heretofore shown in this section in handsomeness, all the finer as well as cheaper grades. Among the assortment may be mentioned

BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,

French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes—Very Fine,

Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

Everything in the line of Gents Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention. Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and the largest line of Neckwear to be found in the city. I am headquarters for [illegible]

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Match Safes, in fact everything in the smokers line

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

GEO. A. BACKUS.

Opposite Court House, Main Street, Smethport

Ely's Cream Balm For

CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

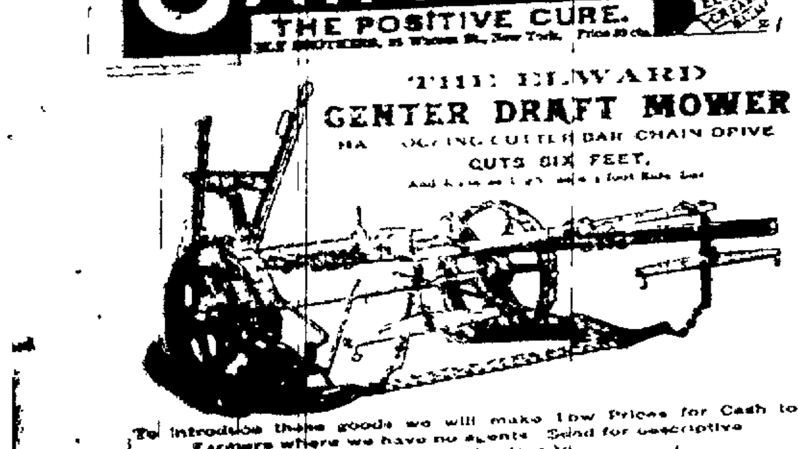
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE ELWARD

CENTER DRAFT MOWER

HAVING CUTTER BAR CHAIN DRIVE

CUTS SIX FEET.



To introduce these goods we will make Low Prices for Cash to Farmers where we have no agents. Send for descriptive Circular and prices to

WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE MAN'F'G CO.,

WHITEWATER, WIS.

V. KLAPPENBACH,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cor. King and Fulton Sts., Smethport.

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and cutter

SATISFACTION :-: GUARANTEED

SOME PROTECTION GEMS.

CULLED FROM THE SPEECHES AT THE TARIFF LEAGUE BANQUET.

McKinley Explains the Two Kinds of Tariff—Senator Aldrich Gives Some Figures on Exports and Imports—What Others Said.

Major McKinley—We will have tariffs so long as we have a government, and the only difference among the people is as to whether the tariff shall be protective in its nature or whether it shall be levied having in view the single purpose of raising the requisite revenue for governmental purposes. All of us agree—whether we are Democrats or whether we are Republicans—that the tariff is the wisest and best mode by which to raise the great bulk of the revenue required to conduct our government, only differing as to the principle upon which the tariff shall be levied whether on the English system for the purpose of revenue only or for the additional purpose of giving encouragement to our own industries and our own enterprises and [illegible] to our own labor. And as we have to resort to tariffs, as we must tax foreign products—whether we be Democrats or whether we be Republicans—to keep the wheels of government in operation the party to which I belong declares that those tariffs shall be so levied upon foreign competing products as to stimulate American genius, American development, and give remunerative employment to American labor and a home market to the American farmer! Why resort to a revenue rather than a protective tariff?

A revenue tariff such as is advocated by our political opponents is always paid by the consumer. There is no exception anywhere. A tariff levied for revenue and revenue only is always borne by the consuming nation importing from abroad. It is so in England and it is so wherever revenue tariffs are enforced. That may be so primarily with a Protective tariff but it ceases to be so the very moment we are capable of successfully manufacturing among ourselves, and then competition at home regulates and controls the prices to the advantage of the consumer. No man can controvert that but mugwump, Free-trader or Democrat, whatever your name, the tariff you advocate is always paid by the consumer and human history and our own experience have taught us that in the vast majority of cases Protective tariffs are never paid by the American consumer.

Senator Aldrich—For the purpose of ascertaining with the greatest degree of fairness the relative effects of a revenue tariff and of duties levied under the Protective system upon our foreign commerce I have taken for the basis of comparison two periods of equal length, the first the fifteen years from 1847 to 1861, inclusive and the second from 1876 to 1890 inclusive. The first period with the revenue tariff of 1846 and 1857 in force includes in the view of all revenue reformers and Free-traders the most prosperous days of the republic. No Free-trade argument is complete that does not attempt by a series of ingenious percentages to show that during this period the progress and prosperity of the United States was greater than at any other time in its history. It certainly more fairly represents the effects of low tariff legislation than any other time that could be selected. The latter period, from 1876 to 1890 may be said to represent as fairly the effects of a Protective tariff.

The entire foreign commerce of the United States for the first period aggregated $[illegible] 000 000 in value and for the latter period $20 334 000 000 or an annual average for the revenue tariff period of $[illegible] 000 000 and for the protective period of $1,[illegible] 000 000. It cannot be said that this enormous increase was the natural result of the growth of the country [illegible] average annual value per capita for the first period was $17 08 and in the latter period $23 20 establishing the fact that under the influence of a Protective system our foreign commerce increased 47 per cent more rapidly than the population of the country. In view of the statements that were made in regard to the prohibitive character of the tariff bill of 1890 it may be well to state in this connection that the value of our imports and exports of foreign merchandise for the five months ending Feb. 28, 1891 was $750 000 000 as compared with a value of $744 000 000 for the corresponding period of last year under the tariff act of 1883. The comparison is more striking if it is made as it should be—between dutiable imports and exports. In the Free-trade period the excess of dutiable imports over exports was $[illegible]0 000 000. In the Protective period the excess of exports over dutiable imports was $1,5[illegible]4,000,000. The annual per capita of dutiable imports was $7 88 in the first period and $7 90 in the last, while the annual per capita of exports was $7 73 in the first period and $11 57 in the last. It will thus appear that for every dollar of dutiable imports in the years 1847 to 1861 we exported ninety eight cents in value of domestic products and that in the years 1876 to 1890 for every dollar of imports we exported $1 71 of domestic products. In other words our exports were 2 per cent less than our imports under a revenue tariff and our exports were 70 per cent greater than our imports under a Protective system. We find then, not only that the aggregate of our foreign commerce has increased more rapidly under the Protective system, but that when the item of exports alone is considered the relative rate of advance is much greater and I may say much greater than that attained by any other commercial nation.

Senator Hiscock—I cannot go over in detail the tariff law of 1890 and make an argument in favor of each increase of duty upon the various products or manufactures of wool cotton or flax, or from the metals. The subject is being illuminated by a far brighter light than I can shed upon it—that of experience. Before another election it will be demonstrated that in obedience to a law—that increasing the American manufacture greatly lowers the price of the goods—the foundation of the charge that we have increased the cost to our consumers has disappeared. On the high seas the same result will follow. Increased facilities of transportation will stimulate and improve foreign trade, not in the exchange of cheap tobacco with Cuba, not the commerce consisting in the transportation of raw cotton to England, its manufacture there into apparel for use, and its transportation back in that form, coupled with the carrying of flour and meat to English workmen, rather than their sale to our own people making the goods here. Mark, sir the great loss to producer and consumer in the needless transportation I have illustrated, but it will stimulate exchange of American merchandise, fruits of farm and factory for those we cannot produce.

Congressman Dolliver—My father was a preacher. If you require it I will produce affidavits for that, and one of the cheerful recollections of my youth is the picture of my venerable ancestor, with his eyes turned toward heaven, invoking the divine blessing on our humble fare, while the rest of us turned our eyes away from heaven and heavenly things to watch the progress of a fight between a lion and a unicorn that appeared to be in progress on the bottom of the breakfast plates. I never knew how that fight came out, but as I passed through the city of Trenton an hour ago I could not help thanking God that a man can eat his breakfast in the United States today without having the exercises interrupted by that kind of a circus. Wendell Phillips used to say that the main factor in civilization is the dollar left over out of the week's wages after the expenses of the family have been paid. That dollar means music and pictures. It means the church and the school. It means the savings bank and the insurance policy. It may not be very large, but it is big enough to wrap up in it the safety of nations and the welfare of centuries. It is that dollar which lifts the industrial level of America above the level of the old world. It is that dollar that has attracted the industrious millions out of all lands, persuaded them to lay down the differences of race and creed and language, take upon honest conscience the oath of our citizenship, and receive in exchange a hope and a prospect that are denied to the children of the people in the older countries of the world.

Senator Dolph—The fallacy of the Democratic argument, that we must buy of a nation if we expect to sell to it, is exposed when it is stated that nations do not buy of each other; that foreign trade is carried on by individuals who are governed by self interest and who buy where they can buy the cheapest, without stopping to inquire what the state of trade is between the two nations. The proposition is shown to be false by the statistics of our foreign trade and of the foreign trade of every other country. England would buy what food products she required of us if she could buy them cheaper of us than elsewhere, if we did not buy a dollar's worth of her, and if we should admit her manufactures free she would not buy a dollar's worth from us if she could buy them cheaper elsewhere.

Hon. William E. Curtis—Four hundred years ago, Mr. chairman, a man was wandering about the capital of Spain asking assistance from the government to enable him to extend its riches and glory and power. He was denounced and derided. He was called a crazy beggar and they said he was insane; but his persistence and patriotism succeeded, and America was discovered from the deck of a subsidized ship. After similar derision and disappointment those who have sought to extend the riches and glory and power of the United States have secured the consent of congress for increased facilities for reaching the markets that are being opened by the reciprocity arrangements, and we should commemorate the close of the fourth century of American civilization by recovering control of a commerce that belongs to us by reason of geographical and political association.

Hon. J. H. Walker—The American mechanic is the first and richest fruitage of the American protective tariff, and he it is who has given to the farmer every tool and machine that has lightened his toil from the first and has made his labor twice as effective in 1890 as it was in 1860. Not one of them do we owe to Europe. It is said that the reaper was suggested there, but it was developed and made practical here. Our pre-eminence in the department of agricultural machinery is so pronounced that every form of agricultural appliance is cheaper in this country than in any other country in the world. We furnish to every other country its cheapest and best agricultural machinery, exporting millions of dollars' worth every year.

Robert P. Porter—During a decade of ferocious attack and gloomy prophecy by Free-traders we have added a nation to a nation—a nation complete in every particular. I have shown that the advancement of population, the increase of agricultural products, the diversification of manufacturing, the development of mineral resources, the extension of railroads and the building up of great commercial and industrial centers have kept perfect time to the martial music of our national progress. There is nothing discordant about this development, as Free-traders would have the people believe. The farmer has extended the area of cultivation into the unsettled region, the manufacturer has attracted thousands to the cities, and along the streams and mountain ranges mining villages have sprung up and nurtured [illegible] the various output of mineral wealth. That these results are some of the fruits of Protection as shown in the eleventh census I have no doubt. Had such triumphant progress followed a period of Free-trade would not the very men who attack the census, belittle our industrial development and enviously laugh at our "home industry dinner" be foremost in attributing such stupendous strides to the fiscal system they advocate?

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

How It Would Differ from Reciprocity with Brazil.

Reciprocity with Canada would be a thing quite different from reciprocity with Brazil. Canada produces very little, if anything, which we need but cannot ourselves produce. Unrestricted reciprocity with her would indeed be a surrender of the principle of Protection. One of the prominent features of the new tariff bill is the increase in the height of the tariff wall along the Canadian frontier. The legislators who stand for the principle of Protection in framing a tariff bill pronounced a stiff duty on Canadian products essential to the policy of Protection. To abolish these duties now would be a change of front on the tariff question.

The principal items in Canada's exports to the United States were last year in round numbers as follows.

"Horses, $1,500 000; sheep, $1,000,000; cattle, $[illegible]00,000; barley $5,000,000; rye and oatmeal, $150,000; wheat, $200,000; coal, $2 000 000; lumber, $8,000,000; beans, $1 000 000; mackerel and salmon, $700 000; eggs, $2,000 000."

These are, of course the things which Canada would expect to come into the United States duty free under any reciprocity treaty she would be willing to make. Every one of them would come into direct competition with an American industry. The farmer especially would be hurt. We have already tried the experiment of Canadian reciprocity. A treaty was in force between this country and Canada from 1855 to 1866. A glance at its provisions ought to convince any farmer that we do not want any more of it. The following articles were on the free lists of both countries:

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits and dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry and eggs; hides, furs, skins and tails undressed; stone and marble in its crude and unwrought state; slate, butter, cheese and tallow; lard, horns and manures; ores and metals of all kinds, coal, pitch, tar, turpentine and ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs and trees, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, broom corn and bark, gypsum, ground and unground; hewn, wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured, unmanufactured tobacco and rags.

Since the termination of this treaty the Canadians have tried to negotiate another, and sent commissioners to Washington for the purpose. Their efforts were as unavailing as those of Sir John Macdonald's commission must now prove.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Frank E. Foster, Druggist.

—Farmers and farmers' sons who have a horse and rig at their disposal, and who are looking for profitable employment may secure positions worth from thirty to sixty dollars a week by addressing A. J. Potter, 3 East 14th St., New York.

MAKING KNIT FABRICS.

AN INDUSTRY BUILT UP BY THE McKINLEY BILL.

Its Condition a Year Ago—The Change That Has Already Taken Place—Undervaluations No Longer Exist—How the Poor Man Is Benefited.

Free-trade and Free-trade journals are persistent in their utterances that the McKinley tariff will destroy American textile industries. If they can furnish no better evidence than that furnished by the knit underwear mills, then let us hear no more about the disastrous effects of a measure the beneficent effects of which are so clearly apparent. Contrast the present condition of the knit goods interest with that of a year ago. The enactment of the McKinley tariff was then in sight, yet its influence upon the future of this industry was already visible. Manufacturers saw that the administrative act would correct many of the worst abuses from which they had suffered so long, and that with the tariff bill passed, immediate relief from undervaluations would follow. A year ago not more than 60 per cent. of the present capacity for turning out underwear was in operation. At Cohoes, Amsterdam, Little Falls, Hudson City, and at various other places in this and other states, much machinery had been idle for three or more years, especially those mills that were equipped to make ribbed cotton underwear. This was due solely to the competition of great quantities of imported goods that were undervalued. And from the same cause the knitters of fancy cotton hosiery in Philadelphia became insolvent.

With the McKinley tariff in operation the first reappraisements by the board of appraisers demonstrated that the importations of knit fabrics of every description would be decreased, for though importers had advanced their foreign cost the increase was not enough. It is unnecessary to go into details as it is sufficient to know that through the operation of the McKinley tariff an unparalleled degree of activity has been infused into the knit goods industry.

The cry of the Free-traders has been and is that the poor man's wages have been decreased and the cost of his clothing has been increased. What are the facts? The poor man's cotton shirts and drawers, not costing in excess of one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, pay 35 per cent. ad valorem, the same as before the McKinley bill. Oh! the solicitude for the poor man and how it has been used to put eagles in the pockets of these importers that have expressed so much sympathy for the wage earner! No one doubts, and in fact it has been demonstrated by the operations of the McKinley tariff, that former importations were invoiced and classified as costing poor men's prices, the duties paid proportionately, but out of the customs, such goods were invariably sold at rich men's profits, though at less prices than similar goods made in this country were sold at. That's how the interests of the poor man have been protected by importers.

Under the old tariff wool and merino underwear paid ten cents, twelve cents, eighteen cents, twenty four cents and thirty five cents per pound, and 35 and 40 per cent. ad valorem, and so general were the undervaluations that it is not straining the truth to make the statement that not more than, if as much as, 60 per cent. of the duties were collected that such importations should have paid. This method of doing business was because of the solicitude for the poor man. With the merchandise released from the customs department, for spelling "poor men's goods" the Volapuk orthography was employed, and it invariably produced "importers' interest," and the goods were sold at rich men's profits. The McKinley tariff and the administrative act have rectified these undervaluations, and if there has been any difference in prices for American goods they are not recognizable by consumers, if at the prices now current better goods are not now obtainable than ever before. This feature is due to the operation of the McKinley tariff and the increased production that that measure has stimulated.

The daily and weekly reports of the improved trade in underwear and hosiery are the best evidence of the beneficial influence of the McKinley tariff on this industry. Besides the records of the mills that were running full and have been enlarged, that were running half or less of the machinery and are now running full, that had been idle for three to six years and are now in full operation, new mills that have been built and put into operation and a larger number are in course of erection in different states.

In short, the McKinley tariff has stopped to a very large extent the undervaluations of foreign manufactures, and that has decreased importations, there has been an increased demand for American made goods that has quickened the starting up of all idle machinery and the building of many new mills. This has given employment to a very large number of operatives, raw materials have been required in greatly increased quantities, and in the finishing, ticketing, making up and other details an equal degree of life has been infused into many other departments of manufacture whose existence has been and is largely dependent on the production of underwear. Such are some of the benefits that have accrued to the knit goods industry from the enactment of the McKinley bill.

Who's "Got the Tin?"

"'Tis bold and bad, that tariff bill!"
The Free-trade croaker cried.
Then itemized so much of ill
That all could see he lied.

The days passed on. That tariff bill
Has proved a public boon.
The croaker's feebly croaking still,
But will be silenced soon.

He now begins to realize
That falsehood is a sin.
He could not blind the people's eyes—
Columbia's "got the tin!"

—Max Martin.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Connecticut Yankee.

Wanted an agent in each town to sell the above named book. This is Mark Twain's latest. Nearly 50,000 copies already sold. [illegible] illustrations. Nearly 600 pages. A great many agents average forty orders per week. Almost anyone can sell twenty five weekly. This is very profitable business. Write for terms, C. L. Webster & Co., 3 East 14th St. New York.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

—Families, jobbers and everybody can be supplied with fresh and salt meats promptly upon application at Hull's, East Smethport, Pa.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Enlightenment on This New Industry About to Be Established.

Some time ago samples of American tin plate were sent to certain English journals, asking them to notice this new American industry in their columns. It was thought it would be a matter of interest to them and their readers to know that we were already making tin plate, although the new duty would not go into effect for months to come. A recent mail brings the London Financial Times, with a "notice" in the shape of a column of labored sarcasm and feigned doubt as to whether the sample sent was really American tin plate. It is a significant fact that the London Financial Times raises the same question that our New York Times and other journals which echo British sentiment have raised. We have already fully answered our home papers, but for the benefit of our English contemporaries we will repeat. The piece of tin sent to the Financial Times was made at Demler, Pa., by the United States Iron and Tin Plate company, and this is what Mr W C Cronemeyer, the president of that company, says of it:

"The material used for those plates has been produced from American iron ore, was first turned into pig metal in American blast furnaces, American steel works converted the pig metal into steel billets, the steel billets were rolled into thin sheets of steel, the latter were pickled, or cleaned of scale with American acid, and all the work was done by American workmen (that is, workmen either born in this country or who have by their own free will chosen America as their home).

"The only ingredient contained in those plates which is of foreign origin is the tin used for coating (from 2½ to 5 pounds of foreign tin to every 100 pounds of American steel plates).

"During the last ten years the explanation that the so called tin plates are not made from tin ore, but from iron ore, and only washed with a light coating of tin, has been so often made by the American press generally that any person who yet talks about the impossibility of making tin plate for want of the tin ore reveals gross ignorance. The bulk of tin used by English manufacturers is imported by them from the Dutch East Indies or from Australia, and we can import it from there as well.

"Yes the tin plates are as genuinely American as the tin plates imported from Wales are Welsh."

This showing is good enough in itself, but we can go still further. In the city of Chattanooga a few weeks ago they were celebrating the successful manufacture in the south of basic steel from their ores and from their coal, and on the banquet table for one of the courses every guest had a tin plate made out of their basic steel and coated with the tin ores that came from the Black hills, made in American shops in St. Louis, by American workmen, and it was as good as can be made anywhere in the world. Neither the London Financial Times, the New York Times, nor any other journal at home or abroad, which devotes columns in trying to belittle American industries, can question any longer that we are making tin plate, all of which is American material and labor. We do not claim to be supplying the market. It is over two months yet before the new duty on tin plates will go into effect, and twenty months before our bar tin will be protected. We do claim, however, that we will soon be making so much American tin plate that the $20,000,000 which we have been annually sending to Great Britain will remain at home, and our workmen will be correspondingly benefited. We advise our Free-trade contemporaries to drop the tin plate question and try to propound some harder problem.

You Cannot Fool a Woman.

In a recent number of the Chicago Inter-Ocean Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Bloomington, who speaks for herself and to the point, gives her impressions of the McKinley bill in the following terse language:

I am a Democrat's wife, but I am sick of seeing such lies as this in newspapers whose editors claim not to be fools. I cut this paragraph out of the Chicago Herald:

"When a woman pays fifty cents more a yard for stuff to make a dress than she would have paid if the McKinley bill had not become a law she should keep it to herself. So doing she will confer a great favor on President Harrison, who thinks that he may get another term in the White House if people will quit making malevolent remarks about the tariff.—New York Times."

Now don't this fool Democrat who edits The Herald know, or can't his wife tell him, that everything a woman wears costs less than it did before the McKinley bill passed? Calico is four and a half cents per yard, a good summer silk costs from twenty-five to thirty five cents a yard. It used to cost one dollar. Black silk can be bought for from sixty cents to one dollar that used to cost from two dollars to three dollars and a half. Sugar costs five cents that used to cost eight cents. Ribbons are half the old price, stockings the same, and jerseys, since they are making them in this country, cost half as much as the imported. Ladies' things are down. We ladies know that Democratic husbands can lie to each other, but they can't lie to us. We women are not fools. Let The Herald liar stick to men's things when he lies and not try to lie about women's things. We won't stand it. I'm a Democratic women, but I don't want any lying to keep the party up. We women are not fools. ELIZABETH HUNT.

Of the nations of the world Germany, France, Russia, Canada, Sweden and Norway, Austro-Hungary and the United States favor Protection. England, New Zealand and New South Wales are in favor of a revenue tariff. There are 450,000,000 people who favor Protection and only 20,000,000 who want Free-trade. To these latter must be added those in our own country who, living under our flag, seem to prefer another.

Across the Deep, to the Far West.

On steamboats, cars and stage-coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water its hurtful properties and execrable flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a fine defense against malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sickheadache, and is uncomparable cure for costiveness and billiousness. The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionally to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

The Much Traveled Irishman.

'Tis twelve months since I came to America
The fortune of me uncle to enjoy
Bless his name! shure he left me the whole av it
And in his will he said, "Now Pat, me boy,
Ye's ought to spind a solid year in travelin,
The great sights av this country for to see,
And sure me uncle didn't need to urge me much
For thravelin is a thrick that just suits me.

So I've thraveled over all this moighty nation
From north to south and from the east to west,
I've tharavel'd both on land and on the wather,
But shure the railroad thravelin suits me best.
And of all the fine railroads in America,
And meself shure has thraveled on them all,
The one that heads the list for solid comfort
Is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Both for atin and for drinkin and for shlapin,
Their equipment is most costly and complete,
There is splendor for old King Solomon,
And dainties for his hundred wives to ate.
Oh! I've thraveled all up and down America,
The railroads and the steamboats tried them all,
But there's nothing can compare in solid comfort
Wid the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—The Living Church, Chicago.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, [illegible] Fulton Street, N. Y.

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

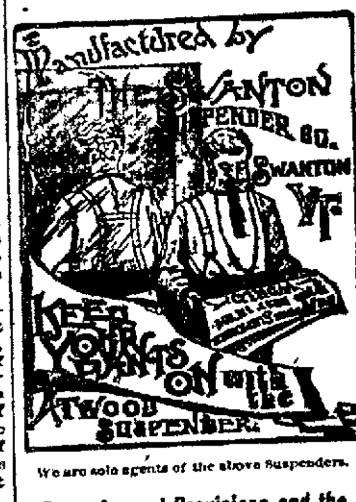
EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR EPICUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, meats, soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.


Manufactured by
The Swanton Suspender Co.
Swanton Vt.
Keep your pants on with the Atwood Suspender.

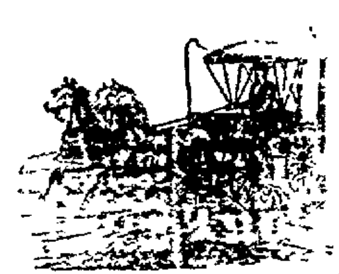
We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

A. T. PALMER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

DEALER IN HORSES.



Wagons, Carriages, Carts,

Harness, Etc.

WATER STREET BARN.

FEED AND BOARDING STABLE,

BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. SMETHPORT PA.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

Not to Split!

Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

BE UP TO THE MARK

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

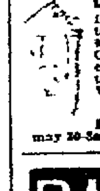
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT

SOOTHING-HEALING

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love It. Every Traveler should have a bottle of it in his satchel.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

[illegible] H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine.



DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinists, Builders, Contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for Catalogue.

FULTON IRON AND ENGINE WORKS, Estab. 1852. 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.

may 30-3m.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing, or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY TYLES AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturer prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 12, 1886

P D HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Douglass,

Corner Hill and Mechanic Streets,

SMETHPORT PA.

—Dealer in—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

American Steamship Line,

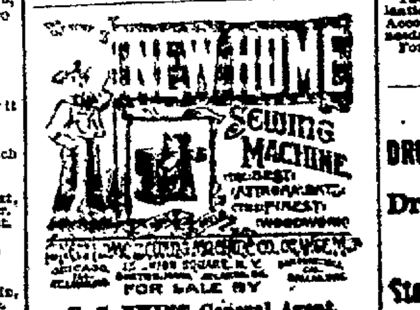
JNO. W. BAKER, Agent,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Tickets sold to and from all points in Europe at reasonable rates.

The "American Line" is the only Trans-Atlantic line sailing under the American flag. Accommodations first-class. Sailings on Wednesday of each week.

For particulars call on or address JNO. W. BAKER, Agt., Smethport, Pa.



FOR SALE BY

D. S. EWING, General Agent,

27 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA

W. T. CALLAR,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs : and : Medicines,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

BRICK DRUG STORE.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Containing 86 acres, about twenty acres improved a good house, two barns, good fruits, situated one mile south of [illegible], Pa. Enquire of [illegible]

Jan. 21—6m. J. M. [illegible], [illegible], Pa.

[illegible]

BUFFALO [illegible]

Trains leaving Smethport [illegible] at Eldred with B. A. & P. [illegible] with River Division for Allegany [illegible] Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and [illegible]

CLERMONT MAIL [illegible]

CLERMONT ACCOMMODATION [illegible]

LOCAL [illegible]

BUFFALO ACCOM'N [illegible]

Clermont Mail connects through [illegible] burgh.

Get Time Tables giving full particulars from A. K. [illegible], Ticket Agent.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. Agt. [illegible]

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct Route between the Bradford and Elk county, Clarion and [illegible] oil fields.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 18, 1891

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

p.m.	a.m.		STATIONS	a.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	11 30		[illegible]	8 00	[illegible]
[illegible]	11 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 1[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			B. R. & C. R. R.		
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	11 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	11 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	11 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lv. Bradford Jc	7 30	10 36	2 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kinzua Junct'n	[illegible]	11 15	3 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ormsby	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	Kane	10 10	[illegible]	7 [illegible]

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway.

THE SHORT LINE

Between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania.

On and after June [illegible], passenger trains will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday, as follows.

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND

8.10 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Golden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester.

2.40 p. m.—Mail—For Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Golden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

8.15 p. m.—Buffalo Express—Sundays only. For Limestone, Carrollton, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Golden and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

1.04 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and Punxsutawney.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

D. [illegible], Agent Bradford, Pa.

J. F. [illegible],

G W BARTLETT, Gen'l Passenger Agent,

Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y

Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Dec. 1, 1890.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	LV WESTW'D		
A.M	P.M	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
11 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]	1 20	[illegible]
11 01	[illegible]	1 16	Pine Creek Jc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 06	Hammond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 50	[illegible]	1 02	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 30	[illegible]
10 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 50	Olmsted	[illegible]	1 44	[illegible]
10 41	[illegible]	12 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
10 34	7 50	12 47	Knowlton	9 43	1 57	[illegible]
10 26	7 36	12 41	Roulette	9 47	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 23	7 47	12 37	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 14	7 40	12 30	Burtville	[illegible]	2 16	[illegible]
10 06	7 [illegible]	12 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 00	7 [illegible]	12 17	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

The following is time corrected to June 1st, 1891. Trains depart from and arrive at Union Railway Station, Van Buren st., Chicago, and N. Y. L. E. & W., Railway station, Buffalo

Going West.			Trains Daily Except Sunday	Going East.		
Loc A. M.	No. 1 P M	No. 5 A. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	Loc P. M.
	12 00		Buffalo	5 45		
6 25	12 50		Angola	4 40		2 4[illegible]
7 09	1 16		Silver Creek	4 [illegible]		1 1[illegible]
9 43	1 37		Dunkirk	4 [illegible]		1 43
10 10	1 [illegible]		Brocton	[illegible]		1 22
10 [illegible]	2 [illegible]		Westfield	[illegible]		12 52
12 4[illegible]	2 [illegible]		North East	[illegible]		11 32
1 00	3 00		Erie	2 35		9 40
2 37	3 33		Girard	[illegible]		7 43
4 30	4 10		Conneaut	[illegible]		7 [illegible]
	4 57		Ashtabula	12 45		
	6 40	6 30	Cleveland	10 45	9 20	
	11 00	10 19	Fostoria	6 40	5 30	
	7 00	5 10	Chicago	10 00	7 25	
P M	A. M	P.M.		P.M	A.M.	A. M

Read this side down. Read this side up.

Through tickets are on sale to all points at principal offices of the company, at lowest rates for any class of tickets desired. Baggage checked to destination. B. F. HORNER,

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Gen'l Superintendent,

Cleveland, Ohio.,

Geo. A. Backus, Agent, Smethport, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 24, 1891. TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

8 26 a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington 8:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

[illegible] p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

9.10 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m. Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7 30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

5 15 a. m.—Train 17, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois Clermont and intermediate stations, leaves Ridgway 3:00 p. m. for Erie.

10:10 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

7:05 p. m.—Train 11 daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH

Train 17 leaves Renovo 4:05 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Jc. 5:15 a. m.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m. Washington 8:10 a. m. Baltimore 9:00 a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 7:05 p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane.

Train 3, leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junc. 10:10 a. m., with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Daily except Sunday.

NORTH A. M. Lv	STATIONS.	SOUTH Ar. A. M.
9 00	Ridgway	11 [illegible]
9 [illegible]	Johnsonburg	11 [illegible]
10 10	Glen Hazel	11 [illegible]
10 18	Straight	11 [illegible]
10 26	Instanter	11 34
10 3[illegible]	Smith's Run	11 0[illegible]
10 37	[illegible]	11 00
10 45	Clermont	10 4[illegible]

Connections are made with train 17, leaving Johnsonburg at 1:30 p. m. for Kane and intermediate points, arriving at Kane at [illegible] p. m. also at Ridgway with train 6, leaving Ridgway at 1.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York Baltimore and Washington.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

—TAKE—

THE -:- LACKAWANNA -:- ROUTE

FOR

Hornellsville, Bath, Corning, Elmira, Binghamton, New York

and intermediate points. Train leaving Smethport 2.00 p. m. makes close connection at Hornellsville with the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.'s Cannon Ball Train, Pullman Palace Sleeper through to New York, without change. Rates as low as any line. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to Ticket Agent of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. Smethport, Pa., or address

CHAS. H. HAMMOND

Gen'l Pass. Agt., The Lackawanna & Northwestern R. R. Co.

Hornellsville N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY!

[illegible] BUFFALO, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY [illegible] FREE